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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of Aug. 9, 1957

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
Mideast Doctrine (H J Res 117)	Reported 1/25/57	Passed 1/30/57	Reported 2/14/57 Passed 3/6/57 Signed 3/9/57
Foreign Aid (S 2130)	Reported 7/9/57	Passed 7/19/57	Reported 6/7/57 Passed 6/14/57
OTC Membership (HR 6630)			
Immigration (S 343-346)		Hearings Underway	
School Aid (S 872) (HR 1)	Reported 5/28/57	Rejected 7/25/57	
Civil Rights (S 83) (HR 6127)	Reported 4/1/57	Passed 6/18/57	Committee Bypassed 8/7/57
Alaska Statehood (S 49) (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57	Approved 7/30/57	
Hawaii Statehood (S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed	Approved 7/30/57	
Excise, Corporation Taxes (HR 4090)	Reported 2/7/57	Passed 3/14/57	Reported 3/25/57 Passed 3/27/57 Signed 3/29/57
Small Business Administration (S 2504) (HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	Reported 7/9/57 Passed 8/2/57 Signed 8/3/57
Minimum Wage Extension (S 1139)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Completed	
FBI Files (S 2377) (HR 7915)	Reported 7/5/57	Reported 7/1/57	
Hells Canyon (S 555) HR 5	Rejected 7/24/57	Reported 5/15/57	Passed 6/21/57
Higher Postal Rates (HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/9/57	
Depressed Areas Aid (S 964, 1433)		Hearings Underway	
Natural Gas Regulation (HR 8525)	Reported 7/19/57		
Corn Acreage (S 1771) (HR 4901)	Reported 2/21/57	Rejected 3/13/57	Reported 4/1/57 Rejected 4/10/57
TVA Financing (S 1869) (HR 4266)	Approved 7/17/57	Reported 7/2/57	Passed 8/9/57
Housing (HR 6659)	Reported 4/8/57	Passed 5/9/57	Reported 5/20/57 Passed 5/29/57 Signed 7/12/57
Federal Judges' Tenure (HR 110, 3818)	Reported 2/27/57	Passed 3/19/57	
Lobby Law Changes (S 2191)			
Presidential Disability	Hearings Completed		
Banking Law Revision (S 1451)		Reported 3/4/57	Passed 3/21/57

Appropriations — The President signed the Treasury-Post Office appropriation (HR 4897) May 27; the Executive Offices appropriation (HR 5788) June 5; the State-Justice-Judiciary bill (HR 6871) June 11; the Commerce Department bill (HR 6700) June 13; the District of Columbia bill (HR 6500) June 27; Independent Offices bill (HR 6070) June 29; Labor-Health, Education and Welfare (HR 6287) June 29; the Interior Department appropriation (HR 5189) July 1; Legislative appropriation (HR 7599) July 1. The Defense appropriation (HR 7665) Aug. 2; and the Agriculture appropriation (HR 7441) Aug. 2. The Public Works appropriation (HR 8090) was passed by the House June 19 and the Senate Aug. 8.



Committee Roundup

ATOMIC CONSTRUCTION

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

ACTION -- Aug. 2 reported identical bills (S 2674 -- S Rept 791, HR 8996 -- H Rept 978) to authorize nearly \$400 million for Atomic Energy Commission construction and procurement. The Committee approved the bills July 30. (Weekly Report, p. 914)

In its report the Committee said it was not "satisfied that the AEC has been making sufficient progress in the development of prototype power reactors." The biggest gap in the reactor development program, the report said, was in the field of natural uranium power reactors. It warned that unless the United States stepped up its atomic power reactor program, "it could lose its leadership in the world in this field."

Four Republican Members of the Committee in an Aug. 2 statement called the bill an attempt to "blackjack" the AEC into accepting public power theories. The majority proposals, they said, "are designed to promote the growth of public power and hinder development of atomic power by our traditional resources of private industry." Signers of the statement were GOP Reps. Sterling Cole (N.Y.), James E. Van Zandt (Pa.), James T. Patterson (Conn.) and Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio).

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Aug. 6 -- The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said it had written all Members of the House urging Congress to eliminate from the bill a \$58 million authorization for construction of three Government reactors. It said progress by private industry in producing electricity from atomic energy made it unnecessary for the Government to enter that field.

Cole said he would offer amendments to eliminate the \$58 million program when the bill reached the House floor. Cole inserted in the Congressional Record a letter from AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss saying the AEC had general objections to the concept of requiring the Government to embark upon a large-scale program of Government-owned power reactors. "The Commission is also seriously concerned with the wisdom of a Congressional designation of particular types of reactors for construction," Strauss said. He said the Budget Bureau "strongly opposes the authorization of the three reactor projects which were not included in the Commission's authorization request."

AEC SALARIES

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

ACTION -- Aug. 2 reported identical bills (S 2672 -- S Rept 790, HR 8994 -- H Rept 977) to provide salary increases for Atomic Energy Commission executives. Under the bill the salary of the AEC chairman would increase from \$20,000 to \$22,500, and the salaries of the other four commissioners would rise from \$18,000 to \$22,000. The maximum salary for the AEC general manager would increase from \$20,000 to \$22,000. Other AEC salaries also would be raised by the bill. The AEC was not included in executive pay raise legislation enacted by Congress in 1956. (1956 Almanac, p. 531)

PAARLBERG NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- Aug. 7 approved, by an 8-4 vote, the nomination of Don Paarlberg to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Paarlberg, former Purdue University economist, has served as economic adviser and speech writer for Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson since 1953.

Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) said four Democrats opposed the nomination: Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), W. Kerr Scott (N.C.) and Stuart Symington (Mo.). Voting for the nomination were Democrats Ellender, Spessard L. Holland (Fla.) and Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.); Republicans George D. Aiken (Vt.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), Edward J. Thye (Minn.) and Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.).

CAMPAIGN SPENDING REFORM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules and Administration.

ACTION -- Aug. 2 filed a report (S Rept 792) on a bill (S 2150) that would require public disclosure of virtually all campaign contributions and expenditures in Federal elections and would increase ceilings on spending in Federal elections. (Weekly Report, p. 820)

The Committee amended the bill to limit individual contributions to \$5,000 to any one political committee or candidate in one calendar year; S 2150 originally provided for an over-all limitation of \$10,000. The original bill contained a formula for allocation of contributions and expenditures where political committees supported more than one candidate. The Committee deleted this provision from the bill, said "in practice such allocation is not feasible."

In dissenting views, Sens. Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) and Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) objected to provisions regulating primary elections spending. Talmadge said this would be "further encroachment upon the prerogatives of the states by...Congress." Curtis said "the peculiar situations and differing problems that might exist in the several states were not even weighed by our Committee."

Curtis said the bill would do nothing about "the widespread abuse wherein millions of laboring men and women are compelled to give financial aid to candidates and to a political party not of their choice in order to hold their jobs" as members of unions.

Curtis also included in his report a letter from Comptroller General Joseph Campbell objecting to a provision of the bill requiring the Comptroller General to make an accounting of expenditures reports and call the Attorney General's attention to violations. Campbell said his office had a relationship with Congress closely resembling the employer-employee relationship. He added: "We...wish to avoid being placed in the anomalous situation of having to investigate and report on our own employer. Our relationship (with Congress) would be severely impaired were we required to investigate...individual members of Congress concerning a subject so personal as campaign funds...."

ADMINISTERED PRICES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On "administered" prices and recent steel price increases. (Weekly Report, p. 875)

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 8 -- Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), in an opening statement, said "the first and most important question" before the Subcommittee was "whether prices are administered in the steel industry in such a manner that competition is negligible." He said the Subcommittee also was concerned with the role of increasing wage costs in the recent \$6-a-ton steel price rise and "with the economic consequences of the price increase at a time when production in the industry is falling and there is a substantial amount of excess capacity."

Roger M. Blough, board chairman of United States Steel Corp., said it was "sheer economic superstition" to contend the steel price increase would touch off a new round of inflation. "Viewed in its true perspective," he said, "the price of steel is amazingly low." Blough said Dr. Ewan Clague, U.S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in August, 1956, said a rise in steel prices had only a "negligible" effect on the cost of living. Blough said the price of steel had risen from 4.75 cents a pound in 1940 to 7.75 cents in 1957. He called this "something of a modern industrial miracle," said much of the increase was caused by inflation and that the quality of steel had improved greatly during the period.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 7 -- Kefauver released a letter from Dr. Gardiner C. Means, an economist who testified July 12, saying new data on price increases had convinced him more than ever that the cause of current inflation lay in administered prices. In the past two years, Means said, wholesale market prices rose an average of 1.4 percent while administered prices jumped 10.2 percent. If the current inflation was caused by an excess supply of money over goods, as some Administration officials contended, the price rises would have been distributed over all types of commodities, he said.

TAX WRITEOFFS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- Aug. 7 reported a bill (HR 232 -- S Rept 836) to amend the Internal Revenue Code regarding readjustment of tax in the case of certain amounts received for breach of contract. The Committee amended the bill to include an amended text of the Emergency Facility Amortization Act of 1957 (S 1795). The amendment would curtail a fast tax writeoff program for defense-connected industries that was begun during the Korean War by limiting the issuance of tax writeoff certificates to new and specialized items of military equipment bought by the Defense Department or the Atomic Energy Commission. The Committee Aug. 5 agreed to make the limitation effective that same day, but in an Aug. 7 vote agreed to change the effective date to Aug. 22. The delay was requested by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The amendment also provided that the fast tax writeoff program would end completely on Dec. 31, 1959.

Under the tax writeoff program, a company receiving a certificate would be permitted, for tax purposes, to write off the cost of new facilities in five years instead of 20 or more years as normally required. (Weekly Report, p. 915)

ALIEN PROPERTY

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Commerce and Finance Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On HR 6888 and other bills to provide for disposal of former enemy assets seized under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

BACKGROUND -- Bills to provide for return of former German and Japanese property seized during World War II had been before Congress for several years. Early in 1957, a Senate Judiciary subcommittee held hearings on various proposals. The full Committee April 29 reported a bill (S 1639) to block acquisition of sale of such property "pending a final determination by the Congress of national policy." The Justice Department opposed the bill. (Weekly Report, p. 517)

The White House July 31 said the Administration in 1958 would ask Congress to give, "as an act of grace, an equitable monetary return to former (German) owners of vested assets." Previously the Administration had proposed to pay claims up to \$10,000 and only to individuals.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 8 -- Chairman Peter F. Mack Jr. (D Ill.) said that with the July 31 statement the Administration had "done an about face" within a period of four months.

Assistant Secretary of State Thorsten V. Kaljarvi said details of the new plan still were to be worked out. He said the assets held by the United States would be liquidated as soon as possible and legitimate war claims of American nationals would be paid in full. "Thereafter, all the proceeds that might remain would be used for an equitable monetary return to the former owners of vested assets," he said.

FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the financial situation in the United States. (Weekly Report, p. 913)

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 2 -- Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) discussed the height of the Government interest rate with Under Secretary of Treasury W. Randolph Burgess. Kerr said Burgess had "for the first time in nearly a century pierced the 4 percent barrier on interest rates on Government bonds."

Aug. 3 -- Kerr said Administration monetary and fiscal policies would cost "taxpayers and interest payers (an additional) \$15 billion." Burgess said that if the Nation failed to continue with these policies "the cost of inflation will be infinitely more than any figure you may name." Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) said "Congress is responsible for inflation, we appropriate the money." Burgess agreed that cutting appropriations would help cut inflation.

Aug. 6 -- Burgess said it was a good thing to maintain a tight national debt limit; he thought it was "about an even bet" that interest rates would drop within the next year.

Aug. 7 -- Burgess said the accelerated amortization provision of the 1954 tax law had some effect on stimulating the "capital boom" of the past two years. But he said the provision gave corporations only a \$300 million tax benefit out of total tax payments of \$20 billion in a year and was not "a major factor" in the capital boom.

Aug. 8 -- Burgess said if the tight money situation and rising interest rates persisted, Government savings bonds "are going to have hard going."

LABOR RACKETEERING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields, HELD HEARINGS -- On alleged labor racketeering. (Weekly Report, p. 913)

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 2 -- New York labor union members told of attempts by New York racketeer Johnny Dio to organize workers without showing them union contracts or giving them normal union benefits. John McNiff, secretary-treasurer of the Assn. of Catholic Trade Unionists, said "with the emergence of James Hoffa and John O'Rourke as leaders of the Teamster unions in Metropolitan New York, the Puerto Rican and Negro worker will be extremely hard-pressed ever to gain honest democratic trade unionism." McNiff named 22 locals in nine New York unions as "cooperating with companies to exploit the Puerto Rican workers."

Aug. 5 -- Robert Kennedy, Committee counsel, described how the charter of United Auto Workers (AFL) New York Local 228 "bounced" through the hands of several men, and from the UAW to the Teamsters and back again.

Aug. 6 -- Max Chester, convicted with Dio of extortion, cited the Fifth Amendment when he refused to answer questions. Paul Claude, owner of a Brooklyn machine shop, said Chester approached him to organize his shop and demanded \$2,000 for a contract he said Claude could "live with." Claude said that when he refused Chester hinted of the dangers that could come to Claude's children. Claude said Chester had demanded and received further payments which amounted to some \$1,400.

Aug. 7 -- Merrill Hermanson of Flowerized Presentations Inc., New York, said that Dio had cleared up some "labor trouble" which involved interference with Hermanson's deliveries and that after that he had paid Dio \$150 monthly for what Kennedy called "protection." Hermanson said he had planned to renew his contract with Dio until the latter was convicted in a bribery case. Kennedy told Hermanson, "You were using one of the worst hoodlums in New York to prevent your plant from being unionized and you didn't decide until last week to drop his services."

Irving Jacobson, vice president of the Roto Broil Co., New York, acknowledged that his company had withheld from the UAW (AFL) dues it had collected from its employees. Jacobson said this was done because the company was "in financial difficulties." Records showed that the Company owed a local of the Allied Industrial Workers, formerly the UAW (AFL), between \$8,000 and \$23,000.

Aug. 8 -- Aides of Dio cited the Fifth Amendment when questioned by the Committee about setting up "phony" unions. Dio cited the Fifth Amendment in refusing to tell whether he knew Hoffa.

Committee Briefs

SPORTS ANTITRUST LAWS

President Maurice Podoloff of the National Basketball Assn. Aug. 7 told the House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee professional basketball could not exist without the reserve clause, the draft system and territorial protection. He said the reserve clause protected the owner of a team who was trying to build a strong unit and also protected the players. (Weekly Report, p. 915)

LEAD-ZINC TARIFFS

Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of Interior in the Truman Administration, Aug. 2 urged the House Ways and Means Committee to seek possible alternatives to an Administration proposal to fix a sliding scale of excise taxes on lead and zinc imports. The taxes would become effective when prices fell below certain "peril points." Chapman said he thought the legislation "would cause much more fundamental damage than it would cure." (Weekly Report, p. 915)

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Spokesmen for the Ford Motor Co., General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp. Aug. 6 told the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Special Traffic Safety Subcommittee that automobile safety belts, properly designed, installed and worn, had safety advantages. All agreed the problem was in educating the motoring public to use them. The Ford Motor Co. said it thought the use of seat belts in all cars and trucks "would reduce the 40,000 fatalities annually to less than 19,000 and would reduce the one million serious injuries to no more than 500,000." (Weekly Report, p. 413)

ADVERTISING CLAIMS

Dr. S. William Kalb, Newark, N.J., nutritionist, Aug. 2 told the House Government Operations Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee that many widely advertised weight reducing preparations were a waste of money, while others were a menace to public health. William F. Callahan, chief of the Post Office Department's mail fraud investigations unit, Aug. 7 said profits from medical quackery ran into hundreds of millions of dollars yearly. (Weekly Report, p. 887)

IMMIGRATION

Witnesses before the Senate Judiciary Immigration Subcommittee Aug. 6 opposed any change in United States immigration laws that would permit more immigrants to enter the country. Opposing proposed amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 were spokesmen for the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, the American Coalition and National Sojourners. (Weekly Report, p. 914)

BUDGET CONTROLS

Thirty-eight of the 50 Members of the House Appropriations Committee, in a letter to all Representatives released Aug. 1, urged defeat of a bill (HR 8002) to require that Government fiscal operations be put on an accrued expenditures basis. Based on a Second Hoover Commission recommendation, the bill would provide for annual appropriations of only the amount of money to be spent during a year, with contract authority for future spending on long-term contracts. The letter, signed by 24 Democrats and 14 Republicans, said the bill would "tend to confuse the economy issue and increase Government spending, make it easier to get Congress to grant authority to obligate the Government." HR 8002 was reported by the House Government Operations Committee June 17 (H Rept 572). (Weekly Report, p. 711) A similar bill was passed by the Senate June 5. (Weekly Report, p. 689)

ARMS INSPECTION PROPOSALS

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Aug. 2 in London proposed two plans to open sections of the United States, the Soviet Union and Western Europe to air and ground armaments inspections. One plan would open the continental United States including Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, all of Canada and the U.S.S.R. Should the Soviet Union reject this plan, his second proposal would open for inspection all Soviet Union, Canadian, Alaskan, Danish and Norwegian territory north of the Arctic Circle and some areas of southern Russia and the U.S.

If either of these proposals was accepted by the Soviet Union, Dulles said, European territory also would be open for inspection. The European zone would include virtually all of Europe from Ireland east to the Ural Mountains excepting southern parts of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Russia's northern approaches to Iran.

On his return to Washington from London Aug. 3, Dulles said "if the Soviet Union accepts these proposals and if the necessary details are worked out, the risk of surprise attack will be greatly diminished." Dulles said his London talks had made him "more than ever aware of the immense complexity of the task we face" in the disarmaments discussions. (Weekly Report, p. 923)

Dulles Aug. 6 told a news conference he was confident the Senate would approve any treaty embodying his inspection proposals. He said the plan constituted the most significant proposal for peace in recent history -- perhaps ever -- and was concurred in by all the North Atlantic Treaty Organization members.

HOME DOWNPAYMENTS LOWERED

Housing and Home Finance Administrator Albert M. Cole Aug. 5 implemented the new downpayments authorized in the 1957 Housing Act and raised the maximum interest rate on Federal Housing Administration-insured loans.

The new downpayment minimum is 3 percent of the first \$10,000 value of the house, 15 percent on the next \$6,000 and 30 percent of the rest. This means the minimum downpayment on an \$18,000 house would be \$1,800 instead of the old minimum of \$2,700. The new downpayments apply only to FHA-insured loans. (Weekly Report, p. 799)

Cole raised the interest rate on the FHA-insured loans from 5 to 5-1/4 percent and set the maximum discount rate on the loans at 2 1/2 percent. A 2 1/2 percent discount on a \$10,000 mortgage means that the homebuyer would have to pay the bank \$250 extra for originating the loan. The effect is to enable a bank to realize more of a profit than that allowed under the maximum FHA interest rate set by the Government.

Cole said the changes were aimed at channeling "a larger share of available mortgage funds into the financing of lower-priced homes without increasing inflationary pressures in our economy."

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Aug. 7 told the 19th news conference of his second term he has "not noticed any effect" on his leadership of the constitutional amendment restricting him to two terms. He continued, in answer to a question on Presidential leadership: "I would be the first to say that with the difficulty that many of the Administration (legislative) proposals have run into, that somewhere along the line I have not done as well as might have been done.... Most of this work (in trying to get a program through Congress) goes along...behind the scenes and you exert your influence in proper ways.

"I...never employ threats. I never try to hold up clubs of any kind.... I try to convince people of the logic of my position. If that is wrong politically, well then I suppose you will have to say I am wrong.... There are obviously degrees of enthusiasm that I have for the reelection or election of certain people, even though they bear the name Republican. So, I have, I think, my own ways of expressing that enthusiasm."

The President also said:

As to whether or not he would veto the Civil Rights bill (HR 6127) in the form passed by the Senate: "...I have...made it a practice of not predicting what I would do about a particular bill until it is laid in front of me because whatever you say about such things can have an effect, harmful or otherwise, on legislation as it is processing...."

"...No one has even suggested my participation (in the campaign to select a successor to Wisconsin's late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy). ...I'd like to go on record as being one of Mr. (Walter J. Kohler's (GOP candidate) great admirers...and I would like to see him elected."

He wanted a long-range Mutual Security Program, added: "...I am not quarreling about the last dollar, but...we should show...generosity.... I believe that money (for the program) really represents as high a degree for the return...for the United States as any dollar...in the whole budget."

He still wanted immigration laws reformed "to make them more representative of the humanitarian instincts of the United States, and in keeping with our tradition as a haven for political refugees.... I believe this quota system should be corrected, at least to the extent of allowing us to use unused quotas for helping out" refugees and escapees from persecution.

U.S. disarmament proposals are designed "to relieve this great fear of surprise attack.... (We) propose the inspection of all North America north of the Rio Grande, and all of Europe in exchange for the same inspectional privileges of Russia and her satellites.... We can talk all we want about specific measures of disarmament. Nothing is going to work until it is preceded...or accompanied by some little growth in mutual confidence."

Capitol Briefs

ASIATIC FLU EPIDEMIC

President Eisenhower Aug. 7 requested Congress to appropriate \$500,000 to enable the Public Health Service to get set for a threatened epidemic of Asiatic influenza. He also requested authority to transfer about \$2 million of PHS funds for use against such an epidemic if it develops.

EX-SEN. GEORGE DIES

Former Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga. 1923-57), 79, died of a heart ailment Aug. 4 at his Vienna, Ga., home. He was Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the 84th Congress, and President Pro Tempore. He was the ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee and served as its Chairman in Democratic Congresses between 1941-55. In 1940 he also served as Foreign Relations Committee Chairman. After he decided against running for reelection in 1956, Sen. George was named the first Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by President Eisenhower.

RIVERS-HARBORS, LEASE-PURCHASE PUT OFF

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Aug. 6 said the House this session will not consider either a bill (S 497) to authorize a \$1.5 million program of rivers and harbors improvement or a bill (S 2261) dealing with the expired Government lease-purchase program.

S 497 was passed by the Senate March 28. (Weekly Report, p. 391) A similar bill was vetoed by President Eisenhower in 1956 after Congress adjourned. (1956 Almanac, p. 574)

S 2261, as passed July 3 by the Senate, extended the lease-purchase program for three years. As reported by the House Public Works Committee July 29 (H Rept 894), S 2261 was amended to permit the construction of six projects, and then repeal the 1954 lease-purchase law. (Weekly Report, p. 874)

NEW DEFENSE SECRETARY

President Eisenhower Aug. 7 named Neil H. McElroy, 52, to the Cabinet as Secretary of Defense succeeding Charles E. Wilson, who resigned the same day. Wilson's resignation included no effective date; it will await Senate confirmation of McElroy. McElroy is president of Proctor & Gamble and a director of General Electric Co. and the Chrysler Corp. A Republican, McElroy headed the 1955 White House Conference on Education.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate Aug. 5 confirmed the following nominations:

Fred C. Scribner Jr. of Maine, a Republican, as Under Secretary of Treasury.

Frederick W. Ford of West Virginia, a Republican, as a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Edward N. Gadsby Jr. of Massachusetts, a Republican, as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Henry Kearns of Washington state, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Federal Highway Grants, Fiscal 1959

Following is a table giving the breakdown by states of the \$2,875,000,000 earmarked by the Federal Government for highway aid grants in fiscal 1959. Included in the table are funds for the 41,000-mile National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, the Federal-aid primary system (main inter-city routes), the Federal-aid secondary system (farm-to-market and feeder roads) and urban extensions of primary or secondary systems.

For Interstate projects, the states must put up \$10 for every \$90 offered by the Federal Government; for other projects 50-50 state matching is required. The grants, announced Aug. 2, were authorized by Congress in 1956. (1956 Almanac, p. 398)

State	Primary	Secondary	Urban	Interstate
Ala.	\$ 8,291,003	\$ 6,447,383	\$ 2,868,230	\$ 40,674,283
Ariz.	5,714,323	3,895,113	851,554	22,843,956
Ark.	6,412,708	5,162,374	1,224,711	28,678,328
Calif.	18,821,209	9,762,001	19,461,116	115,365,437
Colo.	7,077,248	4,726,766	1,819,524	27,061,176
Conn.	2,580,202	1,305,938	4,239,983	19,182,475
Del.	1,958,906	1,305,938	448,993	12,437,500
Fla.	6,242,251	4,076,445	3,925,692	33,672,820
Ga.	9,420,470	7,237,363	3,190,596	46,002,450
Idaho	4,779,420	3,366,643	421,341	20,247,359
Ill.	15,191,611	8,247,143	15,310,690	93,684,148
Ind.	9,191,947	6,340,570	5,237,617	48,331,490
Iowa	9,195,034	6,756,810	2,599,100	40,256,100
Kan.	9,179,812	6,443,361	2,057,696	35,912,515
Ky.	7,238,084	6,026,483	2,273,530	37,179,006
La.	6,096,580	4,418,259	3,209,229	32,684,124
Maine	3,239,093	2,322,866	914,985	15,988,534
Md.	3,626,924	2,222,223	3,715,608	23,993,140
Mass.	5,118,798	1,913,871	9,112,313	42,476,962
Mich.	12,404,719	7,567,394	10,189,455	71,935,119
Minn.	10,082,358	7,126,583	3,565,000	44,969,743
Miss.	6,885,883	5,775,848	1,212,104	31,536,091
Mo.	11,115,563	7,524,427	5,391,636	53,594,672
Mont.	7,849,184	5,402,620	515,522	28,511,805
Neb.	7,688,858	5,454,930	1,284,028	28,443,820
Nev.	4,909,104	3,281,450	166,734	20,744,054
N. H.	1,958,906	1,305,938	648,354	12,437,500
N. J.	5,178,775	1,747,245	9,583,671	43,533,500
N. M.	6,242,759	4,293,485	718,493	24,242,695
N. Y.	19,086,571	7,729,989	29,262,831	141,868,465
N. C.	9,685,815	8,309,307	2,813,251	50,501,826
N. D.	5,462,891	3,985,983	370,191	21,906,852
Ohio	13,621,409	8,265,490	12,669,033	84,782,627
Okla.	8,326,529	5,971,622	2,391,861	35,703,949
Ore.	6,518,788	4,565,092	1,755,480	26,814,715
Pa.	15,827,490	9,425,758	16,573,922	106,408,878
R. I.	1,958,906	1,305,938	1,565,048	12,437,500
S. C.	5,194,030	4,328,343	1,505,993	26,717,485
S. D.	5,940,580	4,256,532	425,224	23,170,497
Tenn.	8,350,246	6,540,024	3,165,832	42,201,800
Texas	25,443,547	17,034,541	10,488,168	115,010,749
Utah	4,417,613	2,921,387	927,667	19,336,422
Vt.	1,958,906	1,305,938	340,884	12,437,500
Va.	7,450,792	5,803,234	3,413,957	40,064,556
Wash.	6,583,128	4,396,613	3,303,373	32,152,550
W. Va.	4,260,923	3,726,717	1,424,824	23,591,427
Wis.	9,135,036	6,381,210	4,287,084	45,192,836
Hawaii	1,958,906	1,305,938	736,190	.....
D. C.	1,958,906	1,305,938	1,891,351	12,437,500
P. R.	2,056,451	2,153,390	1,881,847	.....
Alaska	7,991,938	5,389,478	66,692	.....
TOTAL	\$393,750,000	\$262,500,000	\$218,750,000	\$2,000,000,000

STATES OUTPACE GOVERNMENT IN DEBT RISE RATE

The increasing debt of the states underlies many of the current proposals to find a way for the Federal Government to relinquish some of its taxes to the states, or to return a certain percentage of the tax money it collects to the states.

President Eisenhower July 20 named incoming Secretary of Treasury Robert B. Anderson to head a seven-member Cabinet level group to meet with a special committee of governors to work on this problem as well as others in the field of Federal-state relations. Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) May 10 introduced a resolution (H J Res 326) to set up a joint Congressional committee to concentrate on finding taxes the Government could leave to the states. (Weekly Report, p. 770)

Census Bureau figures show the total state debt has increased more than twice as much, in percentage terms, as the Federal debt between June 30, 1953, and July 1, 1956.

The Federal debt at the close of fiscal 1953 was \$263,946,000,000. At the close of fiscal 1956, the Federal debt was \$269,883,000,000, an increase of \$5,937,000,000, or 2.2 percent.

The total debt for all states at the close of fiscal 1953 was \$4,911,145,000. At the close of fiscal 1956, it was \$4,911,145,000, an increase of \$214,217,000, or 4.6 percent over fiscal 1953.

The biggest debt increase was registered by Nevada, up 228 percent in the three-year period. Other states that experienced more than a 50 percent debt increase between the end of fiscal 1953 and 1956: Massachusetts, 91 percent; Texas, 91 percent; New Hampshire, 82 percent; New Mexico, 71 percent; South Carolina, 65 percent; Delaware, 62 percent; Ohio, 59 percent; Maryland, 58 percent; Vermont, 52 percent.

Massachusetts registered the biggest dollar debt increase, \$260 million. The biggest dollar debt decreases were made by Washington (\$158 million) and New York (\$157 million).

Kansas, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming wiped out their debt completely in the three-year period, while Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska and Wisconsin showed no debt in either fiscal year.

Many states set up independent agencies such as turnpike authorities to finance state projects. These amounts were counted as state debt in the table only when the state could be held responsible for the agencies' debts. Census Bureau figures showed a total of \$6.4 billion was tied up in such non-guaranteed funds as turnpike bonds. Theoretically, the states were not responsible for that debt.

Pennsylvania had the highest non-state-guaranteed debt, \$866,318,000, at the close of fiscal 1956. Other states with large non-guaranteed debt: New York, \$766,852,000; New Jersey, \$491,192,000; Illinois, \$445,675,000; Ohio, \$353,969,000; Maryland, \$322,812,000; Indiana, \$320,514,000; Michigan, \$301,248,000.

Nevada and Vermont had no non-guaranteed debt on the books as of the close of fiscal 1956.

State Debt 1953-56

This table compares, in thousands of dollars, the indebtedness of each state between fiscal 1953 and fiscal 1956. Only the debt the state was obligated to pay is included. The debt incurred by such state agencies as turnpike authorities is not included unless the state was responsible for the debts. Both long- and short-term state debts are included.

	Debt 1953	Debt 1956	Difference	%
Ala.	\$ 57,111	\$ 38,003	-\$19,108	-33%
Ariz.	25	5	-20	-80
Ark.	117,287	99,798	-17,489	-15
Calif.	295,032	421,121	126,089	43
Colo.	2,582	728	-1,854	-71
Conn.	237,396	251,950	14,554	6
Del.	60,548	97,924	37,376	62
Fla.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ga.	39	38	-1	-3
Idaho	.....	2,000	2,000	.....
Ill.	333,674	253,481	-80,193	-24
Ind.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	28,000	22,755	-5,245	-19
Kan.	2,250	.....	-2,250	-100
Ky.	.....	.....	.....	.....
La.	192,042	234,925	42,883	22
Maine	38,351	33,180	-5,171	-13
Md.	80,019	126,769	46,750	58
Mass.	284,986	544,730	259,744	91
Mich.	219,488	231,124	11,636	5
Minn.	98,139	83,774	-14,365	-15
Miss.	3,762	72	-3,690	-98
Mo.	14,500	3,000	-11,500	-79
Mont.	5,250	7,260	2,010	38
Neb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nev.	895	2,938	2,043	228
N. H.	29,870	54,812	24,942	82
N. J.	144,651	108,306	-36,345	-25
N. M.	17,560	29,984	12,424	71
N. Y.	676,333	519,158	-157,175	-23
N. C.	263,382	281,430	18,048	7
N. D.	28,973	13,979	-14,994	-52
Ohio	149,288	236,724	87,436	59
Okla.	37,860	42,006	4,146	11
Ore.	132,309	167,769	35,460	27
Pa.	443,141	374,141	-69,000	-16
R. I.	45,532	50,792	5,260	11
S. C.	94,378	156,192	61,814	65
S. D.	12,882	.....	12,882	-100
Tenn.	108,338	107,374	-1,164	-1
Texas	55,647	106,201	50,554	91
Utah	320	.....	320	-100
Vt.	4,350	6,626	2,276	52
Va.	11,624	10,411	-1,213	-10
Wash.	212,407	54,453	-157,954	-74
W. Va.	156,237	135,212	-21,025	-13
Wis.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyo.	270	.....	-270	-100
TOTAL	\$4,696,928	\$4,911,145	\$214,217	4.6%

(SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU)

State Roundup

CALIFORNIA -- San Francisco Mayor George Christopher (R) July 30 named a seven-member Fair Employment Practices Commission, first of its kind in a major California city. The commission will meet secretly to weigh charges of racial and religious discrimination against employers and labor unions.... Vice President Richard M. Nixon Aug. 5 said he would spend at least two weeks vacationing in his home state after Congress adjourns. (Weekly Report, p. 895)

MISSOURI -- St. Louis voters Aug. 6 rejected a new city charter 106,855 to 70,146. Mayor Raymond R. Tucker (D) and most civic organizations backed the proposal; most political ward organizations, the 29 city aldermen and labor opposed the change. The heaviest votes against the charter came from wards with heavy Negro population. Negro leaders contended the plan would have reduced their representation on the board of aldermen.

NEW JERSEY -- State Sen. Malcolm Forbes (R), candidate for governor, July 29 announced what he called a "10-point program for a greater New Jersey" which he said would play "a major role" in his campaign. His program included a broadened scholarship program by state colleges; higher teacher salary schedules; opposition to state sales taxes; removal of attorney general's control over state police; extension of existing turnpike by constructing a freeway from Camden to Atlantic City.

NEW YORK -- Donald C. Bowes, 31-year-old Troy attorney, Aug. 5 was named chairman of the New York State Young Democrats.... A statement of principles issued Aug. 5 by New York City Republican candidates in the 1957 city election charged the incumbent Democrats with "performing fewer (city) services, less adequately, for a decreasing population, at a greater cost.... We offer...the dynamic leadership -- the clean business-like atmosphere that has been lacking in city hall since... Fiorello La Guardia."

VIRGINIA -- Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. (D) Aug. 3 reported he spent \$6,209 in his successful campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor. (Weekly Report, p. 839).... Almond July 31 named Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt (D Va.) state Democratic campaign manager.

WISCONSIN -- The national Fair Campaign Practices Committee Aug. 2 said Walter J. Kohler (R) and William Proxmire (D), candidates for the unexpired term of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R), had endorsed a Fair Campaign Practices Code. Previously, said the committee, the code had been signed by Republican and Democratic state chairmen. (Weekly Report, p. 924)

Political Briefs

NIXON SEES GOP HOUSE CHANCES 'EXCELLENT'

Vice President Richard M. Nixon Aug. 4, participating in a Rochester, N.Y., television interview, said the Republicans had an "excellent" chance of capturing control of the House in the 1958 elections. The GOP faced a "tough fight" to control the Senate, he added. Nixon declined to comment on the 1960 Republican Presidential nomination.

BUTLER DENIES RESIGNATION

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Aug. 2 denied he was contemplating resigning. He said he expected to be chairman at the next national committee meeting in February, 1958. Appearing on a New York City television program, Butler said he currently was devoting his time in attempting to smooth party rifts caused by the civil rights fight in Congress. (Weekly Report, p. 893)

KENNEDY'S PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) Aug. 4 said Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) "definitely has Presidential potential." McClellan, in an interview broadcast by a Los Angeles radio station, recalled that Arkansas supported Kennedy for the Vice Presidential nomination in 1956 and said: "I think they would do so again. I think they would support him for President.... Of course I can't foresee what the situation will be in 1960. But he's highly regarded. He definitely has Presidential potential." (Weekly Report, p. 811)

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMIC POST

Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard economist and deputy administrator of the Office of Price Administration in World War II, Aug. 4, was named chairman of the Democratic Advisory Committee on economic policy. Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler also named John I. Snyder of New York, chairman and president of U.S. Industries Inc., vice chairman of the economic group. Galbraith's committee, eventually to have about 20 members, will advise the advisory council on economic matters. The council was set up to help draft Democratic programs between national conventions, but has not met with the approval of Democratic Congressional leaders. (Weekly Report, p. 558)

O'KONSKI WON'T RUN AS INDEPENDENT

Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) Aug. 7 said he would not enter as an independent candidate in Wisconsin's Aug. 27 special election to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R). O'Konski ran third in a primary field of seven seeking the Republican nomination won by ex-Gov. Walter J. Kohler. (Weekly Report, p. 924)

AIR FORCE ASSN. CONVENTION

The Air Force Assn. held its 11th annual convention in Washington July 30-Aug. 4. Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee and former Secretary of Air Force, July 31 told delegates the Soviet Union was ahead of the United States in the ballistic missile field. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), also a Committee member, said he would not "admit...the Russians are ahead of us in development of (the) missiles."

Gen. Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff, Aug. 2 said "over-all adjustment of the other services to the present era, equivalent to the Air Force adjustment" had not been made. He said the "other services have some rigorous self-examination to do." Chairman George H. Mahon (D Texas) of the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee told convention delegates there were "excessive rivalries" among the services.

In a resolution adopted at the convention, the group said the Soviet Union already had achieved numerical superiority over the U.S. in air power and called on President Eisenhower, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and Congress to assure that the U.S. Air Force was second to none. The group Aug. 3 adopted other resolutions urging:

- Favorable action on legislation to improve military pay scales as recommended by the Cordiner committee. (Weekly Report, p. 605)
- Re-examination of current security policies in the Defense Department to give the public information on the progress of intercontinental ballistic missile programs.
- A public information program on the need for development of nuclear weapons.
- Creation by the President of a Cabinet-level office to deal with aviation policy matters.

ATOMIC AGE CONTROLS

The World Council of Churches Aug. 5 called on the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union to halt nuclear weapons testing for a trial period. The proposal, designed as an alternative in the event of breakdown of international conferences on nuclear testing, was unanimously adopted by the Council's policy-making central committee, meeting in New Haven, Conn. The World Council of Churches represents 165 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches in 50 countries.

Charles S. Rhyne, in his inaugural address as president of the American Bar Assn. meeting in London, July 30 said "new legal machinery" would be needed to deal with the problem of an atomic age that would "affect law...as drastically as the industrial revolution affected...law of an earlier day." (Weekly Report, p. 925)

ACLU REVERSES CENSUS STAND

The American Civil Liberties Union Aug. 2 reversed its position and said it opposed questions about religion or religious affiliation in the 1960 census. It said it believed the asking of questions about religion by any Government official constituted an infringement upon religious freedom as provided in the First Amendment.

Mail Report

A CQ spot check of mail received by Members of Congress during the past week indicated:

Constituents urged Senate action on the postal pay raise (HR 2474) and humane slaughter (S 1497) bills.

House members received many letters favoring HR 7904 providing for nonquota immigrant visas.

FARM COALITION

The National Conference of Commodity Organizations, a coalition of farm commodity groups, met in Washington Aug. 6-7 to plan a "united front" farm program to present to Congress in 1958. Sponsored by the National Milk Producers Federation, the meeting included representatives of 36 specialized farm organizations. Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.), whose state is a major wheat producer, Aug. 6 told delegates "many of us in Congress have become deeply concerned in recent years at the apparent lack of unity among farm groups." Rep. W.R. Poage (D Texas) said the problem of low farm incomes had originated in past Government policies favoring business and labor. (Weekly Report, p. 926)

Patrick B. Healy of the National Milk Producers Federation Aug. 7 said the meeting was "highly successful." He said NCCO was still an informal organization but had elected an arrangements committee, headed by E.M. Norton of the milk producers, to screen membership and discuss legislative possibilities for another meeting Sept. 25-26. Healy said the conference had come up with two over-all conclusions to be embodied in its legislative proposal: achievement of a new "scientific" yardstick for parity based on measured results from farmers themselves that would be consistent from year to year; and control of imports.

Healy said the conference had led to the setting-up of a six-state corn commodity group organized by Rep. Ralph Harvey (R Ind.) with representatives of groups from Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Kentucky. He said the corn group had appointed Lloyd Van Patten, assistant secretary of agriculture in Iowa, secretary and Joe M. Maish, of the Indiana Crop Improvement Assn. as representative on the arrangements committee.

TEAMSTER MOVES

Teamsters Union Vice President James R. Hoffa Aug. 1 said if he were elected president of the Union, he would seek authority to organize a Nationwide transportation union to include truckers, stevedores and railway, steamship and air line employees. At a San Francisco meeting of a special Teamsters constitution committee, Hoffa said he would work "within the AFL-CIO" to effect such a combine. Hoffa denied reports that Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.), was seeking a combine of Teamsters and Longshoremen on the East and West Coasts. Bridges also said the ILWU had not received or made any such proposals. (Weekly Report, p. 925)

Lobbyist Registrations

Fifteen registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between July 26-Aug. 2, 1957. Registrants filing indicated an interest in tax, shipping, livestock marketing and mining legislation.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Professional and Military and Veterans. Where certain information is not listed (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AUCTION ASSN., VFW Bldg., Broadway at 34th, Kansas City, Mo. Filed 7/31/57.
Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to the Packers and Stockyards Act."

Expenses -- \$6,000, duration of lobbying activity.

2. Registrant -- C.T. SANDERS, executive secretary, VFW Bldg., Broadway at 34th, Kansas City, Mo. Filed 7/31/57.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Compensation -- \$1,000 monthly.

Expenses -- \$6,000, duration of lobbying activity.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Associated Railways of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

Registrant -- ROBERT A. GRANT, 624 Associates Bldg., South Bend, Ind. Filed 7/30/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Bills of general interest to Associated Railways of Indiana."

Compensation -- \$100 daily plus expenses.

Previous Registrations -- National Assns. of Band Instrument Manufacturers, Musical Merchandise Manufacturers and Wholesalers, Music Merchants, National Piano Manufacturers Assn. of America (1950 Almanac, p. 782); Ethanol Institute (1955 Almanac, p. 688).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Texas.

Registrant -- RAYMOND A. COOK, lawyer, Gulf Bldg., Houston, Texas. Filed 8/2/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Revision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, NATIONAL ANTIDUMPING COMMITTEE INC., 1101 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/26/57.

Legislative Interest -- HR 6006, a bill to strengthen the Antidumping Act of 1921 and "other legislation involving dumping and world trade."

Expenses -- \$275, duration of 85th Congress.

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- LIVESTOCK MARKET COUNCIL, VFW Bldg., Broadway at 34th, Kansas City, Mo. Filed 7/31/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Packers and Stockyards Act, and...all legislation affecting livestock marketing."

Expenses -- \$5,000, duration of lobbying activity.

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- METROPOLITAN BUSINESSMEN'S ASSN., 1511 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/2/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Garnishment laws; laws on Courts of the District of Columbia."

2. Registrant -- JOHN L. SCHROEDER, 1511 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/2/57.

Previous Registration -- Lathrom & Jenkins, law firm, (1950 Almanac, p. 787).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF PLUMBING CONTRACTORS, 1016 20th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/26/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Federal Construction Contract Procedures Act (S 2300), HR 9 and 10, to provide tax relief for the self-employed, tax legislation, and other general legislation likely to be of interest to member companies of the national trade association."

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- GORDON M. QUARNSTORM, insurance executive, 7447 Skokie Blvd., Skokie, Ill. Filed 7/30/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation as to taxation of the income of fire and casualty insurance companies."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- HAROLD ARDEN SMITH, 605 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 7/23/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the oil and gas industry."

Farm Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts.

Registrant -- ROBERT S. McCLELLAND, Duncan, Okla. Filed 7/31/57.

Legislative Interest -- "That of employer." ("To promote conservation of America's soil and water resources.")

Foreign Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Camara Minera de Mexico, Gante 15, Mexico D.F., Mexico.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN & FRIEDMAN, law firm, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/1/57.

Legislative Interest -- Opposed to "legislation pending or to be introduced affecting adversely the interests of mineral producers of Mexico."

Previous Registration -- Union Nacional De Productores De Azucar, Mexico (1955 Almanac, p. 702).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Rohner & Gehrig, Hintere Zollamtsstrass, Vienna, Austria; Osterreichischer Lloyd, Herrengasse, Vienna, Austria; transportation firms.

Registrant -- MILTON C. GRACE, 1109 Warner Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/26/57.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of S 2249, "a bill to authorize sale of certain number of merchant-type vessels to Austrian citizens for use in the trade of Austria."

Individuals

● **EMPLOYER** -- Ben Blumenthal, 608 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK, law firm, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/29/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation concerning claims of American citizens arising out of war or nationalization losses in Hungary."

Previous Registration -- Stein - Hall & Co. (1956 Almanac, p. 678).

FIRM REGISTERS AS LOBBYIST FOR CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, the site of the first Continental Congress, is trying out a novel idea in the 85th Congress.

It has appropriated \$4,000 for seats in the Third House of Congress -- the lobbies -- to reinforce its ex-mayor sitting in the Senate and its six Representatives in the House. The City Council June 27, by a 15-0 vote, appropriated \$4,000 to Mayor Richardson Dilworth's office so he could hire the Washington firm of National Counsel Associates to look out for the city's interests in Washington. The firm registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act July 18 (Weekly Report, p. 896).

Dilworth, a Democrat, contends "our Congressmen are just too busy with committee work and other responsibilities to take care of all those details important to Philadelphia's interest." The city fathers agreed to try out the proposal for the balance of this Congressional session and then re-examine the arrangement. Dilworth's original proposal was to hire the firm for \$12,000 for the balance of 1957. The yearly salaries of the one Senator and six Representatives from Philadelphia total \$157,500.

Although other cities have sent people to the Capitol from time to time to look out for their interests, it is believed Philadelphia is the first to hire an outside firm of registered lobbyists. The action could alter the responsibilities of Congressmen if other cities followed suit.

Enthusiastic Reaction

Instead of feeling obsolete because of the proposal, Philadelphia's Congressional delegation reacted enthusiastically when Dilworth explained his plan to them over a Washington breakfast last May 8.

Even Rep. Hugh Scott, the lone Republican in Philadelphia's Congressional delegation, endorsed the lobby idea heartily. He said it was "very desirable" because lobbyists could "pursue things for the city such as urban renewal and dog it along."

Rep. Kathryn E. Granahan, the only woman in the delegation, termed the proposal "an excellent idea. We'll be able to accomplish a great deal more. We just don't have time now to follow up all those things concerning the city. And sometimes things were unwittingly neglected." The Federal Government has become so complicated, she said, "that you almost need a lobbyist to get things through." She added that she "wouldn't be a bit surprised" if other cities followed suit and hired lobbyists for Washington.

Scott and Mrs. Granahan are the only ones of the six-Member House delegation who maintain Washington residences and usually stay in the Capital

Monday through Friday. The other four Representatives commute between Washington and their Philadelphia homes and normally spend only part of the work week in Washington. The city's other four Representatives are William A. Barrett, James A. Byrne, Earl Chudoff and William J. Green Jr., all Democrats.

At the suggestion to Dilworth that maybe Philadelphia wouldn't need to hire lobbyists to pursue its interests if its House delegation stayed in Congress all week, Dilworth laughed and said: "I love our Congressional delegation. You're not going to get me to say anything to get me in trouble with them." Dilworth said the lobby idea originated with Sen. Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D) when he was mayor of Philadelphia (1952 through 1955).

Philadelphia Unique

A spokesman for the American Municipal Assn. said he knew of no other city in the United States that has hired an outside firm to represent it in Washington over an extended period. San Francisco has a legislative representative in Washington, but he is attached to the City and County of San Francisco as well as the Port of San Francisco.

National Counsel Associates is headed by Maurice Rosenblatt, 41, who was a registered lobbyist for Trans American Airlines, and William L. Sturdevant Jr., 40, who worked for the same firm. They have retained as counsel Harry J. Maginnis, 41, who has registered as a lobbyist for the Associated Third Class Mail Users. Rosenblatt also is an officer with the National Committee for an Effective Congress, an organization which says its purpose is "to channel practical and direct support toward the election of qualified liberals to the national legislature."

Dilworth said the "most immediate task of Philadelphia's (lobby) team in Washington is to assist us in making headway with these priority items: urban renewal funds, wage tax withholding from Federal employees in Philadelphia, completion of Independence National Historical Park and the development of Delaware River resources.

"We are confident," Dilworth said, "that any modest investment which the city makes in properly presenting its program in Washington will be repaid many-fold."

"Municipal relationships with the Federal Government are becoming more and more important," Dilworth said, "making it essential that we have greater access to research, information, counseling and legislative consultation. Moreover, in pursuing our program in Washington, our Congressional delegation should have on-the-scene contact with official city representatives."

WHAT DO CONGRESSMEN THINK OF LOBBYISTS?

What do Members of the two Houses of Congress think of the activities of lobbyists belonging to what often is termed the "Third House of Congress?"

A Congressional Quarterly poll of the 528 Senators and Representatives (there are two vacancies in the House, one in the Senate) found that Congress finds lobbyists helpful to the legislative process. The 122 Congressmen answering the poll generally agreed they:

Receive enough information to identify lobbyists who pressure them.

Feel little unreasonable pressure from the lobby corps.

Receive valuable information on complicated issues from the lobbyists.

Questionnaire

A total of 122, or 22 percent, of the 528 Congressmen polled returned their questionnaires with these results (figures will not total since many Members checked more than one item):

- 84, or 73 percent: "I am receiving enough information to enable me to identify lobbyists who contact me."
- 15, or 13 percent: "I am not receiving enough information about lobbyists and therefore favor provisions in the pending bill (S 2191) to direct the General Accounting Office to collect and distribute such information."
- 76, or 66 percent: "Most lobbyists are helpful to me because they supply detailed facts on complicated legislative questions." (9 other Congressmen, or 8 percent, checked the question after amending it to read "some" lobbyists instead of "most" lobbyists.)
- 4, or 3 percent: "Most lobbyists confuse the issue because they distort the facts."
- 50, or 43 percent: "Lobbyists help Congress to legislate with maximum intelligence."
- 6, or 5 percent: "Congress would be better off without lobbyists."
- 21, or 18 percent: "Lobbyists neither help nor hinder me in my work."
- 13, or 11 percent: "I often have felt unreasonable pressure from lobbyists."
- 25, or 22 percent: "I sometimes have felt unreasonable pressure from lobbyists."
- 40, or 35 percent: "I have never felt unreasonable pressure from lobbyists."

Comments

The CQ questionnaire left space for comments. It also enabled the Member of Congress to indicate whether his name could be used. Some typical comments on the returned questionnaires:

Senators

JAMES E. MURRAY (D MONT.) -- "While I have sufficient information to identify lobbyists and their motives, I still think legislation along the lines of S 2191 may be desirable so that the general public would be better informed." Seven other Members said about the same thing.

H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R N.J.) -- "Lobbyist activities are valuable if they are really sincere and truthful."

JOHN J. SPARKMAN (D ALA.) -- "I find most lobbyists helpful and reasonable."

Representatives

OMAR BURLESON (D TEXAS) -- "The type of lobbying which inspires form letters from back home becomes the most pressuring, particularly the loaded question kind."

THOMAS B. CURTIS (R MO.) -- "The main unreasonable pressure used, I find, is subtle threats to contribute to my defeat at the next election. Sometimes these threats are not so subtle."

JOE L. EVINS (D TENN.) -- "The utility lobbies are on the phones at night and up early in the morning with their propaganda for any who will listen to their tirades against public power projects benefiting the Nation."

JAMES G. FULTON (R PA.) -- "No Congressman can be pressured who doesn't want to be or who doesn't give some indication that pressure might work."

HARLAN HAGEN (D CALIF.) -- "The principal baneful activity of lobbyists is their participation in the election process."

ELMER J. HOLLAND (D PA.) -- "A considerable number of larger companies are concentrating in the state legislature rather than in Washington, for they can get closer to the members." He said state legislators and Congressmen who are attorneys in large law firms pose a greater threat to the legislative process than professional lobbyists. "You will find in many cases that their law firms, on a retaining fee, represent many of the interests which are concerned and affected by legislation." He said all legislators should be compelled to divulge their source of income.

EUGENE J. MCCARTHY (D MINN.) -- "Value and influence of lobbyists is, I believe, generally overrated."

FRED MARSHALL (D MINN.) -- "It might be useful to have (lobby) reports published in a more readily accessible manner, probably in pamphlet form."

JOHN E. MOSS JR. (D CALIF.) -- "Better regulation (of lobbyists) could not do harm. It well might be most constructive."

LEO W. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- "I regard the ethical lobbyist as a means of implementing the right of any citizen to petition Congress. I could wish that some inarticulate groups of our people had lobbyists."

EDWARD J. ROBESON JR. (D VA.) -- "Some lobbyists are entertaining, a few helpful. Most are an unnecessary annoyance and take time."

JOHN M. ROBSON JR. (R KY.) -- "Lobbyists, of course, are persons representing particular viewpoints and I find that I can secure helpful technical information from them, keeping in mind their lack of objectivity."

TOM STEED (D OKLA.) -- "I do not believe a law can prevent a Member from making of himself by his inability to classify and understand lobbyists."

Anonymous comments included:

- "I often have felt unreasonable pressure from lobbyists, particularly from postal workers wanting a pay raise."
- "The meanest, most unreasonable lobbyists are not the paid ones, but the volunteers who think all morality and wisdom is wrapped up in their cause."
- "More pressure comes from the Executive Branch than from all other lobbyists."

THE OUTLOOK FOR TVA SELF-FINANCING PLAN

Permission for the Tennessee Valley Authority to finance new power facilities through revenue bonds may be enacted before Congress adjourns. Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) Aug. 7 said he hoped the Senate would consider a bill in 1957. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Aug. 6 said the House would not consider a bill until the Senate passed it. TVA is the sole supplier of power in an 80,000-square-mile area covering most of Tennessee and parts of Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia.

Electricity requirements of the TVA region currently are increasing at a rate of nearly 15 percent a year. Demand for TVA power by defense and other Federal agencies was 15 times as great in fiscal 1956 as it had been in fiscal 1950. In 1950, Federal agencies used less than 2 billion kilowatt hours, 14 percent of TVA's sales. In 1956, they used 30.5 billion, 57 percent of TVA's sales. Of this amount, 30.2 billion went to Atomic Energy Commission facilities.

In 1950, hydroelectric plants produced 90 percent of the power needed by the TVA system, but hydroelectric development virtually had reached capacity. By 1956, steam plants provided 72 percent of total system requirements, and TVA in its annual report warned that unless construction of new generating capacity were undertaken promptly, "inadequate capacity and possible power shortages were foreseen in 1957 and 1958; even if construction were started promptly the margins of capacity over forecast demands would be slim."

The report estimated the load-carrying ability of the TVA system at 9,683,000 kilowatts at the end of fiscal 1957; the estimated demand was 9,650,000 -- leaving a margin of capacity over load of less than 1 percent. At the end of fiscal 1958, the report said, the load-carrying capacity of the system was expected to have risen to 10,253,000 kilowatts. The load for that period was estimated at at least 10 million kilowatts -- leaving a margin of only 2½ percent. "The narrow margins indicated for the end of both fiscal 1957 and 1958 are too small to assure that there will not be power shortages," the report continued.

Appropriations

Against this background of ever increasing demand, Congress and the Administration were reluctant to appropriate funds for expansion of power facilities. TVA appropriations for fiscal years 1953 (voted in 1952, the last year of the Truman Administration) through 1957: 1953, \$336,027,000; 1954, \$188,386,000; 1955, \$120,000,000; 1956, \$27,053,000; 1957, \$5,357,000; 1958, \$13,317,000 (approved by the House).

The 1954 appropriation included funds for two additional steam plant generating units. All other funds were to complete construction on projects authorized before President Eisenhower took office in 1953.

TVA in 1956 did not request any funds for new construction, but when it became apparent that self-financing legislation would not be enacted that year, TVA announced

plans to finance construction with its uncommitted power revenues. The Budget Bureau, opposing the plan, instead requested a supplemental appropriation of \$3.5 million to start construction of an additional generating unit at the John Sevier steam plant. The House Appropriations Committee, disallowing the request, said TVA revenues should be used. The House upheld this view, but the Senate and its Appropriations Committee voted to restore the funds. A conference committee deleted the provision, thus affirming TVA's right to use its uncommitted power revenues for expansion of existing projects. (1956 Almanac, p. 616)

In his fiscal 1958 budget, President Eisenhower requested \$14,782,000 for TVA in outright appropriations. He also recommended legislation to authorize TVA, "subject to regular budgetary review, to finance new generating facilities by the sale of revenue bonds. After the Congress has acted upon this legislative proposal, the power requirements of the TVA will be re-examined. Pending this re-examination, an authorization of \$30 million for construction of a new unit of about 180,000 kilowatts at an existing steam plant is included in the budget under proposed revenue-bond legislation to meet power needs of the area."

From the inception of TVA in 1933 to the end of fiscal 1957, the investment of Treasury funds in TVA power facilities totaled \$1,436,265,433. The Government Corporations Appropriation Act of 1948 established a schedule of payments which TVA was required to make to the Treasury, beginning in fiscal 1948. Under that schedule, TVA had to pay at least \$87,059,810 by the end of fiscal 1958. By the end of fiscal 1957, it actually had paid \$216.5 million. It also had paid \$23,631,519 prior to fiscal 1948.

1955 TVA Board Proposals

In April, 1955, the TVA Board, in response to a Presidential request, submitted a report on a plan for revenue bond financing. The three-man board asked the Budget Bureau to:

- Permit TVA to issue an unlimited amount of revenue bonds to be sold to private investors and perhaps, by mutual agreement, to the Treasury Department. These bonds would be backed by TVA's own credit, not by the Treasury, and would not add to the national debt.
- Permit the Authority to pay, at specific intervals, interest on money appropriated, while allowing the principal to be repaid as money was available, replacing an existing requirement that TVA amortize power plants 40 years from the date they began operation.
- Permit TVA to gain additional power capacity under power purchase, lease or lease-purchase agreements with private agencies.
- Permit TVA to charge rates in accordance with operating expenses, which would include interest payments on revenue bonds and payments in lieu of taxes to states and counties.

Under the plan, TVA would still have to seek appropriations for non-power activities and could seek appropriations for power facilities as well. TVA would continue to report its power operations and budget programs to Congress annually.

1955 Budget Bureau Proposals

In its report on the TVA financing plan the Budget Bureau suggested changes that would:

- Limit to \$750 million the amount of bonds that could be outstanding at any one time.
- Require Congressional authorization for all new power projects.
- Set power rates to reflect both interest payments and the reduction of principal in both past and future appropriations.
- Include the TVA bonded indebtedness in the national debt.
- Delete the section permitting the Treasury to purchase TVA revenue bonds.
- Delete a provision to allow the TVA to do engineering and construction work on projects built by local agencies under lease or lease-purchase arrangements.

All three TVA board members -- Chairman Herbert D. Vogel, an Eisenhower appointee, and Raymond R. Paty and Dr. Harry A. Curtis, both Truman appointees -- agreed to the original financing proposal. But Vogel later said he thought the Budget Bureau revisions "would be in the national interest."

1957 Senate, House Bills

A Senate Public Works Subcommittee held hearings April 30 and June 6-7 on TVA self-financing bills. The full Committee July 2 reported an amended bill (S 1869 -- S Rept 575). (Weekly Report, p. 761)

The compromise approved by the Committee would make these major changes in the original 1955 proposal of the TVA Board:

- Limit to \$750 million the amount of bonds that could be outstanding at any one time.
- Require TVA to advise the Secretary of the Treasury before issuing bonds; if the Secretary within 15 days requested deferral of the bond sale for a period of not more than 45 days, TVA would be required to abide by his request.
- Require TVA, in lieu of amortization payments, to make annual payments to the Treasury as a return on the appropriation investment; these payments would be based on the average interest rate payable on all marketable Treasury obligations and would continue indefinitely. Principal would be repaid as money was available.
- Prohibit TVA from using bond proceeds or power revenues to finance construction of additional power-producing projects until 60 days after notice had been given to the President and Congress; if legislation disapproving construction was not enacted within the 60-day period, TVA could proceed with the project. Prohibit any major expansion of the TVA service area without Congressional approval.
- Prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from buying TVA bonds.

A House Public Works subcommittee held hearings on self-financing legislation in March, April and May. The full Committee July 17 ordered reported a bill (HR 4266) sponsored by Rep. Clifford Davis (D Tenn.). It embodied the 1955 proposals of the TVA Board.

TVA Appointment

President Eisenhower July 1 nominated Arnold R. Jones, a Kansas Republican, to the seat on the TVA Board of Directors held by Curtis. Jones is currently Deputy Budget Director. As Acting Director of the Budget Bureau, April 29 he wrote Chairman Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) of the Senate Public Works Committee to propose several restrictive amendments to the self-financing bills then under consideration. Among other things he proposed a \$200 million bond ceiling, recommended that TVA be prohibited from using its power revenues for expansion of existing facilities, as well as construction of new facilities "except as may be made available by the Congress after consideration of budget programs transmitted by the President." He also recommended that TVA be required to repay the appropriation invested in TVA until the Treasury was completely reimbursed, as well as making interest payments on the outstanding investment.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said Jones' letter was "substantial evidence which should prevent his confirmation" as a TVA director. Committee members predicted the Jones nomination would not be considered until the self-financing bill was disposed of on the Senate floor.

Pressure Groups' Stands

Public power groups have led the battle for self-financing legislation since it was proposed in 1955. Among them are the American Public Power Assn., the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., the Tennessee Valley Public Power Assn. and Citizens for TVA. The AFL-CIO also endorsed self-financing proposals.

Leading the opposition to the plan is the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., whose spokesman, Louis V. Sutton, June 6 told the Senate Public Works Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee "TVA should be relieved of its function of producing and transmitting subsidized electric power in competition with private enterprise."

Also opposing the legislation are the Nation's private power companies. Their spokesman, President Walter H. Sammis of Ohio Edison Co., June 6 told the Subcommittee: "Our industry believes that if, in the future, the electric customers in the area served by TVA need more power, such additional power could be and should be supplied by investor-owned companies."

TVA and Federal Taxes

The Tennessee Valley Authority pays no income taxes. However, TVA has compared the Government's earnings from the TVA power system with the income taxes paid by private power companies. Its conclusions:

The Government earned \$366 million on its TVA power investment in 1933-56. The average cost of money to the Government during those years was about 2 percent. If that interest had been charged on the TVA investment, it would have amounted to \$183 million. The Government cleared the remaining \$183 million of TVA's gross power revenues of \$1.2 billion for the period.

A typical privately owned utility would have paid Federal income taxes of about \$140 million from \$1.2 billion of sales during the same period, based on income taxes ranging from less than 3 percent of gross revenue in the early 1930s to 13.6 percent in 1955.

Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Civil Service |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Housing & Schools | Congress |
| Safety & Health | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Social Security | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Welfare | District of Columbia |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy | Land and Land Transfers |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office |
| International Relations | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | General |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Defense Policy | Business & Banking |
| Veterans | Commerce & Communications |
| | Natural Resources |
| | Public Works & Reclamation |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored

by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through August 4, 1957.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,686	9,114
Joint Resolutions	129	433
Concurrent Resolutions	42	220
Simple Resolutions	175	383
TOTAL	3,032	10,150

This week's listing includes:

Bills

HR 8918 to HR 9114
S 2639 to S 2686

Resolutions

S J Res none
S Con Res 42
S Res 172 to S Res 175
H J Res 424 to H J Res 433
H Con Res 219 to H Con Res 220
H Res 375 to H Res 383

1. Agriculture

- S 2649 -- Provide an alternative price support program for the 1958 crop of corn. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Bricker (R Ohio), Capehart (R Ind.), Case (R S.D.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Hruska (R Neb.), Jenner (R Ind.), Martin (R Iowa) -- 7/29/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2651 -- Repeal section 8f of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 7/29/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
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- HR 8919 -- Provide for stabilizing broiler and egg industries by instituting a program for marketing regulations. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 8934 -- Make available to farmers in disaster areas, who have been granted loans under any of the loan programs administered by Secretary of Agriculture, a 1-year suspension of payments of principal and interest on such loans. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 8955 -- Provide an alternative price support program for 1958 crop of corn. HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 9020 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 9021 -- Similar to HR 9020. HILL (R Colo.) -- 8/1/57.
- HR 9056 -- Amend section 8e of Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as amended, and as reenacted and amended by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to provide for extension of restrictions on imported commodities imposed by such section to all imported citrus fruits, and to sliced figs, dried figs, fig paste, and shelled walnuts. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 9102 -- Increase farm income and expand markets for cotton by enabling cotton to be sold competitively in domestic and foreign markets. JONES (D Mo.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 9103 -- Similar to HR 9102. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 8/2/57.
- HR 9104 -- Similar to HR 9102. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 8/2/57.

2. Appropriations

- S 2674 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 7/31/57 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.
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- H J Res 426 -- Amend a joint resolution making temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1958. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Government Operations.

- HR 8977 -- Authorize additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in Los Angeles River Basin, Calif., the Kaweah and Tule River Basins, Calif., and for central and southern Florida project, for flood control. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Public Works.
- HR 8996 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 7/31/57 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.
- HR 9059 -- Provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 9105 -- Authorize additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in Kaweah and Tule River Basins, Calif. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Public Works.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS
NO INTRODUCTIONS

SAFETY AND HEALTH

- HR 8945 -- Protect public health by amending Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit use in food, drugs, and cosmetics of color additives which have not been determined suitable and harmless for such use. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9028 -- Discharge more effectively obligations of U.S. under certain conventions and protocols re institution of controls over manufacture of narcotic drugs. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9063 -- Regulate interstate distribution and sale of packages of hazardous substances intended for household use. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

- HR 8976 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8983 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits thereunder. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Ways and Means.

- HR 8986 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 the age at which old-age and other monthly insurance benefits may become payable thereunder. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9032 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 70 the age at which deductions on account of an individual's outside earnings will cease to be made from such individual's benefits thereunder. REES (R Kan.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9033 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that an individual's annuity for month in which he dies or otherwise becomes disentitled shall be paid on a prorated basis up to date of such death or disentitlement. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

WELFARE

- S 2662 -- Provide for liberalization of basis for, and increase of monthly rates of disability pension awards. MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 7/30/57 -- Senate Finance.

- HR 8920 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948 re claims for benefits in case of certain persons who died while held as prisoners of war. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9025 -- Authorize Federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 9055 -- Establish a temporary Presidential commission to study and report on problems re blindness and needs of blind persons. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Education and Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

- HR 9034 -- Amend act of July 3, 1926, to restrict, under regulations of Secretary of State, the travel from the U.S. of certain unaccompanied minors not possessing valid passports. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- HR 8926 -- Provide for issuance of special nonquota immigrant visas to certain aliens who applied for admission to U.S. under Refugee Relief Act of 1953, and for issuance of such visas to spouses and children of aliens admitted to U.S. under such act. DENNISON (R Ohio) -- 7/29/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8950 -- Waive requirements re fingerprinting in connection with issuance of non-immigrant visas to certain alien athletes. HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8981 -- Facilitate entry into U.S. of certain immigrants; authorize adjustment of status of certain aliens in U.S.; provide for issuance of special nonquota immigrant visas to certain refugees. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8993 -- Amend section 301 (b) of Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, re loss of nationality and citizenship. BATES (R Mass.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- HR 8951 -- Provide for appointment of an Assistant Secretary of State for International Cultural Relations. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

- HR 8982 -- Prohibit unjust discrimination in employment because of age. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 8991 -- Similar to HR 8982. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 7/31/57.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- S 2652 -- Amend section 302 of Defense Production Act of 1950 to authorize loans to certain public agencies directly connected with activities essential to national defense. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 7/29/57 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- HR 8935 -- Establish San Nicolas Island, San Miguel Island and Prince Island, Calif. as a naval petroleum reserve, to be known as Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 5. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 8944 -- Amend section 4 of act of May 10, 1943, to provide for medical and dental care for certain persons outside continental limits of U.S. and in Alaska, at Army and Air Force hospitals and dispensaries. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 7/30/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 8954 -- Change method of computing basic pay for members of uniformed services, to provide term retention contracts for Reserve officers. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 9031 -- Amend Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended. REECE (R Tenn.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Armed Services.

VETERANS

- HR 9050 -- Provide for payment of pension to widows and children of Spanish-American War veterans who served 70 days or more in military service during that war. BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

- HR 8927 -- Establish certain requirements for persons employed by the U.S., or employed under a contract with the U.S., as barbers or beauticians, within the continental U.S. or its Territories or in the District of Columbia. HARDEN (R Ind.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 9062 -- Amend Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to provide additional opportunity to employees to use their annual leave in certain cases. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

- H J Res 431 -- Create a Commission to assist in celebration of 350th anniversary of exploration of Hudson River. GWINN (R N.Y.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 433 -- Authorize President to proclaim annually the week including June 30 as Colonial Forefathers Week. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H Con Res 220 -- Authorize President to proclaim week beginning on 3d day and ending on 9th day of November 1957 as "World Travel Week". FARBERSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8995 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the 1958 Yankee homecoming. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 9060 -- Designate as national historic sites Lafayette Square and certain buildings in vicinity thereof, in city of Washington, D.C. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

CONGRESS

- S 2667 -- Establish a standing Joint Committee on the District of Columbia. CLARK (D Pa.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 7/31/57 -- Senate Rules and Administration.

- H Con Res 219 -- Provide for printing additional copies of bulletin 1215, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Administration.

- H Res 381 -- Create a select committee to conduct a study of fiscal organization and procedures of the Congress. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Rules.
- H Res 383 -- Authorize Committee on Foreign Affairs to study Communist efforts in the Caribbean and Latin Americas. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Rules.
- H R 8975 -- Establish a standing Joint Committee on District of Columbia. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Rules.
- HR 8978 -- Similar to HR 8975. MCGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 7/31/57.
- HR 8987 -- Similar to HR 8975. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 7/31/57.
- HR 8990 -- Similar to HR 8975. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/31/57.
- HR 9052 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the Administrator of General Services to lease space for Federal agencies for periods not exceeding 15 years. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 8/2/57 -- House Government Operations.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- H J Res 428 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. to require approval by House of Representatives of appointments of Federal judges. GRANT (D Ala.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- H J Res 424 -- Improve administration of justice by authorizing establishment of institutes and joint councils on sentencing for development of objectives, standards, procedures, and policies to be followed in sentencing of persons convicted of offenses against the U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 425 -- Authorize court in sentencing a prisoner to fix an earlier date when prisoner shall become eligible for parole or to except such prisoner from the statutory limitation as to eligibility for parole when in judgment of the court it might reasonably be expected to facilitate the rehabilitation of the prisoner. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8923 -- Amend definition of a youth offender under the Federal Youth Corrections Act to include persons under the age of 26 years at time of conviction. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8925 -- Amend section 2385 of title 18 of U.S.C. to define term "organize" as used in that section. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8943 -- Amend titles 10, 14 and 32, U.S.C., to codify recent military law and to improve the code. WILLIS (D La.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 8946 -- Amend section 2385 of title 18, U.S.C., re advocating overthrow of any government in the U.S., to specify the type of advocating punishable thereunder. DIES (D Texas) -- 7/30/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8948 -- Amend title 10 of U.S.C., entitled "Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947". HERBERT (D La.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 8957 -- Amend section 802 of title 10 of U.S.C. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 7/30/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 8984 -- Amend chapter 113 of title 18 of U.S.C. to prescribe penalties for transportation or sale in interstate commerce of stolen outboard motors or motorboats. PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 9022 -- Amend title 10, U.S.C., to authorize Secretaries of military departments to settle certain claims which are certified to Congress. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Judiciary.

Bills - 3

HR 9100 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on state laws. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NO INTRODUCTIONS

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

S 2656 -- Continue authority of U.S. to make payments to Bernalillo County, N.M., for furnishing hospital care to certain Indians. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 7/30/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2670 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain Indian land to St. Anthony's Parish. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 7/31/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8922 -- Amend section 102 of Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 to provide for apportionment of certain minimum amounts for highways in Territory of Hawaii. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 7/29/57 -- House Public Works.

HR 8958 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Indian land to St. Anthony's Parish. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8961 -- Regulate taking of Indian lands. SISK (D Calif.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9023 -- Amend act of Oct. 31, 1949, to extend until June 30, 1960 authority of Surgeon General to make certain payments to Bernalillo County, N.M., for furnishing hospital care to certain Indians. DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9051 -- Amend P.L. 874, 81st Congress, re Federal assistance for operation of schools in federally affected areas, as such law affects Territory of Hawaii. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 8/2/57 -- House Education and Labor.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

S 2659 -- Quitclaim any interest of U.S. in and to certain lands lying in Smith County, Miss., and to terminate restrictions against alienation with respect to such lands. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 7/30/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2671 -- Direct Secretary of Air Force to reimburse state of Minnesota for its costs in acquiring land and interests in land for an airbase near Bethel, Minn. THYE (R Minn.) -- 7/31/57 -- Senate Armed Services.

S 2675 -- Provide for disposal of certain Federal property in Boulder City area, to provide assistance in establishment of a municipality incorporated under laws of Nevada. BIBLE (D Nev.), Malone (R Nev.) -- 8/1/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

H J Res 427 -- Grant to Kerr County, Texas the reversionary interest of the U.S. in certain real property. FISHER (D Texas) -- 7/30/57 -- House Government Operations.

H R 8918 -- Further amend act of Aug. 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended by act of Oct. 25, 1951 (65 Stat. 657), to provide for exchange of lands of the U.S. as a site for the new Sibley Memorial Hospital; provide for transfer of property of Hahnemann Hospital of the District of Columbia, formerly the National Homeopathic Association, a corporation organized under laws of D.C. to the Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School for Deaconesses and Missionaries, including Sibley Memorial Hospital, a corporation organized under laws of D.C. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 7/29/57 -- House District of Columbia.

HR 8928 -- Amend act of June 9, 1880, entitled "An act to grant to the corporate authorities of the city of Council Bluffs, in the state of Iowa, for public uses, a certain lake or bayou situated near said city". JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 7/29/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8929 -- Amend act of Aug. 27, 1935, as amended, to permit the disposal of lands and interests in lands by Secretary of State to aliens. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 7/29/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

HR 8931 -- Transfer certain lands from Olympic National Park to Olympic National Forest, Wash. MACK (R Wash.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8980 -- Authorize an exchange of lands at Hot Springs National Park, Ark. NORRELL (D Ark.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9054 -- Amend sections 2275 and 2276 of Revised Statutes re certain lands granted to states and territories for public purposes. DIXON (R Utah) -- 8/2/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9101 -- Provide for confirmation of conveyances made by railroads of lands located in right-of-way grants. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

POST OFFICE

H Res 380 -- Provide for consideration of HR 5836 to readjust postal rates and establish a congressional policy for determination of postal rates. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Rules.

HR 8988 -- Provide for construction of a new post office, Federal courthouse and Federal office building in Bryson City, N.C. SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Public Works.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

S 2672 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to increase salaries of certain executives of the Atomic Energy Commission. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 7/31/57 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

S 2673 -- Provide for appointment of representatives of U.S. in organs of International Atomic Energy Agency, and make other provisions re participation of U.S. in that Agency. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 7/31/57 -- Placed on calendar.

HR 8992 -- Provide for appointment of representatives of U.S. in organs of International Atomic Energy Agency, and make other provisions re participation of U.S. in that Agency. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 7/31/57 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

HR 8994 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to increase salaries of certain executives of the Atomic Energy Commission. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 7/31/57 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

GENERAL NO INTRODUCTIONS

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING NO INTRODUCTIONS

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

HR 8947 -- Provide that cigarettes sold in interstate commerce be packaged and marked so as to show the nicotine content and the tar content of the cigarettes in each package. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8959 -- Amend section 381 of Communications Act of 1934 to increase number of passengers which may be transported by certain vessels without such vessels being required to have radiotelephone installations. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

S 2678 -- Validate certain mining claims in Utah. WATKINS (R Utah), Allott (R Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.) -- 8/1/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8921 -- Provide for continued operation of certain copper mines and create a stockpile of copper, as a part of national defense program. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9019 -- Authorize provision of additional capital for Fisheries loan fund established by Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. BATES (R Mass.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9027 -- Authorize a 10-year program for acquiring national migratory-bird refuges and areas. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9053 -- Amend act entitled "An act to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish and game, and for other purposes," approved March 10, 1934, as amended, known as Coordination Act. DIXON (R Utah) -- 8/2/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

S 2676 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make a survey of a water-route from Albany N.Y., into Lake Champlain, N.Y. and Vt., with ultimate connection with the St. Lawrence River. AIKEN (R Vt.) -- 8/1/57 -- Senate Public Works.

H J Res 432 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make a survey of a water route from Albany, N.Y., into Lake Champlain, N.Y. and Vt., with ultimate connection with St. Lawrence. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Public Works.

HR 8932 -- Amend definition "interstate waters" in Federal Water Pollution Control Act to include Great Lakes, their interconnecting waterways, and the St. Lawrence River. POLLION (R N.Y.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Public Works.

HR 8979 -- Provide for expiration of certain authorizations by Congress for projects for flood control or river and harbor improvements. MCINTOSH (R Mich.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Public Works.

HR 9030 -- Provide for development by Secretary of Army and Secretary of Interior of certain units of Rogue River Basin project, Oregon. PORTER (D Ore.) (by request) -- 8/1/57 -- House Public Works.

HR 9066 -- Prohibit Government agencies to acquire or use National Grange headquarters site without specific congressional approval. MACK (R Wash.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Public Works.

HR 9067 -- Similar to HR 9066. MCGREGOR (R Ohio) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9068 -- Similar to HR 9066. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9069 -- Similar to HR 9066. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9070 -- Similar to HR 9066. ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9071 -- Similar to HR 9066. BAUMHART (R Ohio) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9072 -- Similar to HR 9066. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9073 -- Similar to HR 9066. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9074 -- Similar to HR 9066. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9075 -- Similar to HR 9066. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9076 -- Similar to HR 9066. HALE (R Maine) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9077 -- Similar to HR 9066. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9078 -- Similar to HR 9066. HOLMES (R Wash.) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9079 -- Similar to HR 9066. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9080 -- Similar to HR 9066. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9081 -- Similar to HR 9066. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9082 -- Similar to HR 9066. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9083 -- Similar to HR 9066. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9084 -- Similar to HR 9066. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9085 -- Similar to HR 9066. NIMTZ (R Ind.) -- 8/2/57.

HR 9086 -- Similar to HR 9066, NORBLAD (R Ore.) -- 8/2/57.
 HR 9087 -- Similar to HR 9066, OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 8/2/57.
 HR 9088 -- Similar to HR 9066, PELLY (R Wash.) -- 8/2/57.
 HR 9089 -- Similar to HR 9066, RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 8/2/57.
 HR 9090 -- Similar to HR 9066, ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 8/2/57.
 HR 9091 -- Similar to HR 9066, SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 8/2/57.
 HR 9092 -- Similar to HR 9066, SCUDDER (R Calif.) -- 8/2/57.
 HR 9093 -- Similar to HR 9066, STAUFFER (R Pa.) -- 8/2/57.
 HR 9094 -- Similar to HR 9066, TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 8/2/57.
 HR 9095 -- Similar to HR 9066, THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 8/2/57.
 HR 9096 -- Similar to HR 9066, TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 8/2/57.
 HR 9097 -- Similar to HR 9066, TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 8/2/57.
 HR 9098 -- Similar to HR 9066, VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 8/2/57.
 HR 9099 -- Similar to HR 9066, TALLE (R Iowa) -- 8/2/57.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

HR 8924 -- Exempt ultra high frequency television receiving sets from Federal excise tax. COAD (D Iowa) -- 7/29/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8930 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to protect the revenue and to promote orderly wine marketing in U.S., by standardizing wine bottles. KING (D Calif.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8933 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place handmade and machine made paper on free list. SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 7/29/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8949 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that sulfur in any form imported into the U.S. shall be assessed with duty. HEBERT (D La.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8952 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from income tax for certain nonprofit clubs organized and operated for purpose of paying benefits to members and their dependents. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8953 -- Exempt ultra high frequency television receiving sets from Federal excise tax. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8956 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on admissions shall apply only if the amount paid for the admission exceeds \$2. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8960 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re treatment of copyright royalties for purposes of personal holding company tax. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 8985 -- Amend section 72 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. REED (R N.Y.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 8989 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit payment of estate tax in installments. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9024 -- Increase personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer for himself and his spouse, and additional exemptions for old age or blindness, from \$600 to \$1,000 and increase exemption for a dependent from \$600 to \$800. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9026 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to increase duties imposed upon importation of tungsten. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9029 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to extend privilege of substitution for purpose of obtaining drawback upon reexportation to all classes of merchandise. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9035 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re basis for stock acquired by exercise of restricted stock options after death of employee. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9036 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide accounting procedures whereby dealers in personal property may exclude from gross income amounts withheld by banks and finance companies on notes purchased from such dealers employing the accrual method of accounting. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9048 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 by transferring wood charcoal: from the free list to the dutiable list. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9049 -- Amend section 503 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain loans made by employee trusts. BOGGS (D La.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9057 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for amortization deductions re housing facilities for farmworkers. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9058 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re income-tax treatment of dividends paid by certain corporations which hold obligations of states and local governments. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9061 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that interest on series E U.S. savings bonds be excluded from gross income, and amend Second Liberty Bond Act to limit amount of such bonds which may be purchased by an individual in any year. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9064 -- Amend paragraphs 1530 and 1537 of Tariff Act of 1930 re footwear. SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9065 -- Amend paragraphs 1530 and 1537 of Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to footwear. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 8/2/57 -- House Ways and Means.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE 85th CONGRESS

The status of the 12 regular appropriation bills before Congress:

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture	\$ 3,965,446,617	\$ 3,692,889,757	\$ 3,692,889,757	\$ 3,668,732,157	\$ 3,668,972,157	\$ 3,666,543,747
Commerce	871,513,000	653,685,060	653,685,060	613,584,290	613,584,290	597,790,225
Defense	36,128,000,000	33,541,225,000	33,562,725,000	34,534,229,000	34,534,229,000	33,759,850,000
District of Columbia						
Federal Payment	25,504,450	22,504,450	22,504,450	23,004,450	23,004,450	22,504,450
District Payment	(207,249,900)	(192,530,300)	(192,530,300)	(196,582,720)	(196,636,850)	(196,676,480)
Executive Offices	20,921,870	16,021,370	16,021,370	16,010,370	16,010,370	16,010,370
Independent Offices	5,923,195,000	5,406,201,700	5,385,201,700	5,378,224,800	5,378,594,800	5,373,877,700
Interior	515,189,700	454,395,700	454,395,700	456,252,600	457,152,600	456,189,600
Labor-HEW	2,981,277,581	2,862,502,881	2,846,831,581	2,885,290,781	2,885,290,781	2,871,182,781
Legislative	80,678,628	78,470,285	78,370,285	104,844,660	104,844,660	104,844,660
Public Works	876,453,000	814,813,023	814,813,023	884,151,323	884,151,323	
State-Justice-Judiciary	665,649,802	563,799,793	563,799,793	563,085,293	563,085,293	562,891,293
Treasury-Post Office	3,965,291,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000
TOTAL	\$56,019,120,648	\$51,991,436,019	\$51,976,164,719	\$53,012,336,724	\$53,013,846,724	

A 13th bill, the Mutual Security Appropriation for which the Administration requested \$3,864,410,000, also must be passed but is not a "regular" bill; it requires an annual authorization. Funds for military construction and the Tennessee Valley Authority are included in the First Supplemental Appropriation (HR 9131), carrying \$1,581,590,587, passed the House Aug. 7. The Small Business Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission are among agencies still awaiting fiscal 1958 funds. A Post Office Supplemental for fiscal 1958 (H J Res 379 -- PL 64), carrying \$133,000,000, was signed June 28 by the President.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN TO CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE HOUSE?

What will the House do with the Civil Rights bill passed Aug. 7 by the Senate? (Weekly Report, p. 964)

The bill (HR 6127) was left on the Speaker's desk Aug. 8 while House leaders decide what the next step will be. House GOP Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) said if Congress approved HR 6127 in a form that was unacceptable to the President, a special session might be held in November. This said Martin, would be his recommendation if the final form is unacceptable to the President.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Aug. 8 said he would issue a statement Aug. 9 on the procedure the House would attempt to follow in considering the Senate version of HR 6127. This Fact Sheet identifies some of the parliamentary obstacles HR 6127 still must surmount in the House before it can be sent to the White House.

Obtaining House Action

In approving HR 6127, amended, the Senate simply returned the bill to the House for its concurrence in the changes made by the Senate -- notably restriction of the scope of the bill to voting rights and the addition of the jury trial provision. The House now can consider HR 6127 in only one of three ways:

- 1. By unanimous consent. A request for unanimous consent is in order at any time, but consideration of the bill by this method could be blocked by any one Member who wished to delay action.

- 2. By a motion to suspend the rules. Such a motion can be made only on the first and third Monday of the month, or during the final six days of the session. Two-thirds of the Representatives present would have to vote to suspend the rules and consider the Senate version of HR 6127. The House June 18 passed the bill by a better than two-thirds margin, 286-126, but influential backers of the bill told CQ a successful suspension of the rules was "a possibility, but a remote one."

- 3. If one person objects to unanimous consent and two-thirds refuse to suspend the rules, the bill could be considered only under a special rule from the Rules Committee. Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.), a strong opponent of HR 6127, Aug. 2 said he had "given no thought and wouldn't want to comment" on the action his Committee might take.

In 1956, six weeks elapsed from the time the Civil Rights bill went to the Rules Committee until the rule was granted permitting its consideration by the House. In 1957, 51 days (from April 1 to May 21) elapsed from the time HR 6127 went to the Rules Committee until the rule was granted.

Under any of these procedures, the basic choice before the House probably will be between: (1) a motion to agree to the Senate amendments, which would take priority and whose adoption would complete Congressional action on the bill; and (2) a motion to disagree with the Senate amendments and go to conference.

If the decision is to disagree and seek a conference, the conferees or "managers," for each chamber would

be appointed by the presiding officers. Each could name as many as he wished. In the House, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) would be expected to follow the custom of appointing ranking members of the committee that handled the bill. In this case Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), both advocates of a strong civil rights bill, probably would be part of a majority of the House delegation.

In the Senate, Vice President Richard M. Nixon need not necessarily appoint managers from the Judiciary Committee, since that Committee did not consider HR 6127. In any case, if there is one objection to the Vice President's choices, the Senate must elect its managers.

Freedom of Action

Once chosen, the managers of each Chamber have considerable freedom of action. They may be given instructions, but these are not binding. The managers are morally bound to uphold the position taken by their chamber on the bill.

There is no time limit on their deliberations, conducted in executive session. Before a conference agreement is reached, the majority of the managers of both chambers, voting separately, must sign the report. The managers may announce disagreement and return to their chambers at any time for further instructions, or they may be called back and replaced. The House permits any Member to move to discharge the managers and appoint new ones if a conference has failed to yield a report within 20 days. During the last six days of a session, the time limit is reduced from 20 days to 36 hours.

But this does not compel agreement between the houses. There have been numerous instances of conferences which dragged on for months without reaching agreement and of bills that have been lost by failure of the two chambers to reach an agreement. Congress could adjourn this year without an agreement on the civil rights bill and have the conferees continue consideration of the bill in 1958. If no agreement were reached in 1958, the measure would die.

Both Keating and Celler have served notice of their unwillingness to accept the Senate amendments. Keating Aug. 1 told CQ: "I wouldn't allow the threat of a filibuster to blackmail me into acceptance of a watered-down bill with which I don't agree." Celler said he would rather try to pass "a strong bill" in 1958 than accept "a weak bill" in 1957.

If a conference is held and if it agrees on a report, the question of adopting the report is a matter of highest priority in both Senate and House. Neither Chamber permits delay on a vote to consider a conference report. Once the report is before the House, a majority can force a vote on it any time after one hour's debate. In the Senate, however, debate on the conference report may be ended only by invoking cloture, which requires 64 votes. In both chambers, the report must be accepted or rejected in its entirety.

Civil Rights Votes

Tabling Rules Change Attempt, Bypassing Judiciary Committee, Removing Bill from Calendar to Make it Pending Business

2. 1957 Rules. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table (kill) Anderson (D N.M.) motion to consider adoption of rules for the Senate of the 85th Congress. Agreed to 55-38 (D 27-21; R 28-17), Jan. 4, 1957. The Anderson motion was the first step in an attempt to ease Senate rules limiting debate as a prelude to action on civil rights legislation. The President took no position on the vote. (See story, p. 38)

57. HR 6127. Civil Rights Act of 1957. Russell (D Ga.) point of order against Knowland (R Calif.) objection to referral of bill to Judiciary Committee. Rejected 39-45 (D 34-11; R 5-34), June 20, 1957. The rejection of Russell's point of order permitted the bill to be placed directly on the Senate calendar without having to go to the Judiciary Committee. The President took no position on the motion. (See story, p. 736)

58. HR 6127. Motion to table a motion to reconsider Russell's point of order. Agreed to 49-36 (D 12-33; R 37-3), June 20, 1957. This tabling motion made final the previous rejection of Russell's point of order. The President took no position on the motion. (See story, p. 736)

66. HR 6127. Knowland (R Calif.) motion to consider the bill. Agreed to 71-18 (D 29-18; R 42-0), July 16, 1957. Agreement on the motion took HR 6127 from the Senate calendar and made it the pending business. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 854)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	2	57	58	66	Vote No.	2	57	58	66	Vote No.	2	57	58	66
Yea	55	39	49	71	Yea	27	34	12	29	Yea	28	5	37	42
Nay	38	45	36	18	Nay	21	11	33	18	Nay	17	34	3	0

2 57 58 66					2 57 58 66					2 57 58 66					2 57 58 66				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Hickenlooper	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Green	(D)	Y	X	✓	Y		
Sparkman	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Martin	(R)	N	X	Y	Y	Pastore	(D)	N	N	Y	Y		
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hayden	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Carlson	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Bible	(D)	Y	Y	N	N		
Goldwater	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Schoeppel	(R)	Y	N	Y	✓	Malone	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y		
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Cooper	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Bridges	(R)	Y	?	?	?		
McClellan	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Morton	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Smith	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y		
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Ellender	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Case	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y		
Kuchel	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Long	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Mundt	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y		
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Carroll	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Payne	(R)	N	X	✓	✓	Anderson	(D)	N	Y	N	Y		
Allott	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Smith	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Chavez	(D)	N	?	?	Y		
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Beall	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Ives	(R)	N	N	Y	Y		
Purtell	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Butler	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Javits	(R)	-	N	Y	Y		
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Kennedy	(D)	N	Y	N	Y	Ervin	(D)	Y	Y	N	N		
Williams	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Saltanstill	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Scott	(D)	Y	Y	N	N		
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	McNamara	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Langer	(R)	Y	X	✓	Y		
Smathers	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Potter	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Young	(R)	Y	Y	N	?		
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
Russell	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Humphrey	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Lausche	(D)	N	Y	Y	Y		
Talmadge	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Thye	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Bricker	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y		
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Church	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Eastland	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Kerr	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y		
Dwarshak	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Stennis	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Monroney	(D)	Y	✓	X	Y		
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Douglas	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Hennings	(D)	N	N	Y	✓	Morse	(D)	N	Y	N	Y		
Dirksen	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Symington	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Neuberger	(D)	N	N	Y	Y		
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart	(R)	Y	X	✓	Y	Mansfield	(D)	N	Y	N	Y	Clark	(D)	N	N	Y	✓		
Jenner	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Murray	(D)	N	Y	N	Y	Martin	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y		

CQ Senate Votes 67, 68, 69, 70

(No Congressional Record Roll - Call Vote Numbers.)

Civil Rights Votes

Referral to Rules Committee, Repeal of 1866 Troop Law, Modifications Designed to Remove Objections to Part III

67. HR 6127. Morse (D Ore.) motion to refer the Civil Rights bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee with instructions to report the bill in seven days, with or without amendments. Rejected 35-54 (D 31-16; R 4-38), July 16, 1957. The President took no position on the motion. (See story, p. 854)

68. HR 6127. Knowland (R Calif.) - Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to add to Part III of the Civil Rights bill -- providing for enforcement of the 14th Amendment -- language repealing an 1866 statute that gave the President power to use troops to enforce existing civil rights laws. Accepted 90-0 (D 47-0; R 43-0), July 22, 1957. The President took no position on the amendment. (See story, p. 904)

69. HR 6127. Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to modify Part III of the bill to permit the Attorney General to institute civil action for the protection of civil rights guaranteed under the 14th Amendment only when directed to do so by the President. Rejected 29-61 (D 7-40; R 22-21), July 23, 1957. This was an attempt to overcome some objections to Part III of the bill. The President took no position on the amendment. (See story, p. 904)

70. HR 6127. Cooper (R Ky.) amendment to modify Part III to authorize the Attorney General to institute civil action for preventive relief only when a conspiracy prevents or hinders compliance with a Federal court order issued to secure to any person the equal protection of the laws provided by the 14th Amendment. Rejected 8-81 (D 2-45; R 6-36), July 23, 1957. This also was an attempt to overcome some objections to Part III of the bill. The President took no position on the amendment. (See story, p. 904)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).
 V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
 - Not a Member when vote was taken.
 N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	67	68	69	70	Vote No.	67	68	69	70	Vote No.	67	68	69	70
Yea	35	90	29	8	Yea	31	47	7	2	Yea	4	43	22	6
Nay	54	0	61	81	Nay	16	0	40	45	Nay	38	0	21	36

67 68 69 70					67 68 69 70					67 68 69 70					67 68 69 70				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill	(D)	Y	Y	N	Hickenlooper	(R)	N	Y	N	Curtis	(R)	Y	Y	N	Green	(D)	N	Y	N
Sparkman	(D)	Y	Y	N	Martin	(R)	N	Y	N	Hruska	(R)	N	Y	Y	Pastore	(D)	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hayden	(D)	Y	Y	N	Carlson	(R)	N	Y	N	Bible	(D)	Y	Y	N	Johnston	(D)	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	(R)	N	Y	N	Schoepfel	(R)	X	✓	✓	Melone	(R)	Y	Y	N	Thurmond	(D)	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright	(D)	Y	Y	N	Cooper	(R)	N	Y	Y	Bridges	(R)	?	?	?	Case	(R)	N	Y	N
McClellan	(D)	Y	Y	N	Morton	(R)	N	Y	Y	Cotton	(R)	N	Y	N	Mundt	(R)	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland	(R)	N	Y	Y	Ellender	(D)	Y	Y	N	Case	(R)	N	Y	Y	Gore	(D)	Y	Y	N
Kuchel	(R)	N	Y	Y	Long	(D)	Y	Y	N	Smith	(R)	N	Y	N	Kefauver	(D)	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Carroll	(D)	N	Y	Y	Payne	(R)	X	✓	✓	Anderson	(D)	N	Y	N	Yarborough	(D)	Y	Y	N
Allott	(R)	N	Y	Y	Smith	(R)	N	Y	N	Chavez	(D)	N	Y	N	Johnson	(D)	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush	(R)	N	Y	Y	Beall	(R)	N	Y	Y	Ives	(R)	N	Y	Y	Bennett	(R)	N	Y	Y
Purtell	(R)	N	Y	Y	Butler	(R)	N	Y	N	Javits	(R)	N	Y	Y	Watkins	(R)	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear	(D)	Y	Y	N	Kennedy	(D)	N	Y	N	Ervin	(D)	Y	Y	N	Aiken	(R)	N	Y	N
Williams	(R)	Y	Y	N	Saltstall	(R)	N	Y	N	Scott	(D)	Y	Y	N	Flanders	(R)	N	Y	N
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland	(D)	Y	Y	N	McNamara	(D)	N	Y	Y	Langer	(R)	N	Y	N	Byrd	(D)	Y	Y	N
Smathers	(D)	Y	Y	N	Potter	(R)	N	Y	Y	Young	(R)	?	Y	N	Robertson	(D)	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
Russell	(D)	Y	Y	N	Humphrey	(D)	N	Y	N	Lausche	(D)	N	Y	Y	Jackson	(D)	N	Y	N
Talmadge	(D)	Y	Y	N	Thye	(D)	N	Y	N	Bricker	(R)	N	Y	Y	Magnuson	(D)	N	Y	N
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Church	(D)	N	Y	N	Eastland	(D)	Y	Y	N	Kerr	(D)	Y	Y	N	Neely	(D)	N	✓	X
Dwarshak	(R)	N	Y	N	Stennis	(D)	Y	Y	N	Monroney	(D)	Y	Y	N	Revercomb	(R)	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Douglas	(D)	N	Y	Y	Hennings	(D)	X	✓	?	Morse	(D)	Y	Y	N	Vacancy	-	-	-	-
Dirksen	(R)	N	Y	Y	Symington	(D)	N	Y	N	Neuberger	(D)	N	Y	Y	Wiley	(R)	N	Y	Y
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart	(R)	N	Y	Y	Mansfield	(D)	Y	Y	N	Clark	(D)	X	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	(D)	Y	Y	N
Jenner	(R)	N	Y	N	Murray	(D)	Y	Y	N	Martin	(R)	N	Y	Y	Barrett	(R)	N	Y	Y

Civil Rights Votes

14th Amendment Authority Struck, Jury Trials Voted, Judges' Discretionary Power Refused, Bill Passed 72-18

71. HR 6127. Anderson (D N.M.) - Aiken (R Vt.) amendment to eliminate Section 121 of Part III of the Civil Rights bill which would have permitted the Attorney General to institute civil action for preventive relief in all cases under the 14th Amendment. Accepted 52-38 (D 34-13; R 18-25), July 24, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 904)

73. HR 6127. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) - Kefauver (D Tenn.) - Church (D Idaho) amendment to guarantee jury trials in all cases of criminal contempt and provide uniform methods of selecting Federal court juries. Accepted 51-42 (D 39-9; R 12-33), Aug. 2, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 938)

74. HR 6127. Case (R S.D.) amendment to make a district court's jurisdiction over right-to-vote cases permissive rather than mandatory when administrative remedies had not been exhausted. Rejected 34-47 (D 30-13; R 4-34), Aug. 2, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 964)

75. HR 6127. Passage of the bill. Passed 72-18 (D 29-18; R 43-0), Aug. 7, 1957. The President took no position on passage of the bill as amended. (See story, p. 964)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	71	73	74	75	Vote No.	71	73	74	75	Vote No.	71	73	74	75
Yea	52	51	34	72	Yea	34	39	30	29	Yea	18	12	4	43
Nay	38	42	47	18	Nay	13	9	13	18	Nay	25	33	34	0

71 73 74 75					71 73 74 75					71 73 74 75					71 73 74 75								
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND								
Hill	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Hickenlooper	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Curtis	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Green	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Martin	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Hruska	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Pastore	(D)	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hayden	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Carlson	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Bible	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Johnston	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Schoepfel	(R)	✓	Y	X	Y	Malone	(R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Thurmond	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA								
Fulbright	(D)	Y	Y	✓	N	Cooper	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Bridges	(R)	?	?	?	?	Case	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Morton	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Cotton	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Mundt	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE								
Knowland	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Ellender	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Case	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Gore	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Long	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Smith	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Kefauver	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS								
Carroll	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Payne	(R)	X	N	X	✓	Anderson	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yarborough	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Allott	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Smith	(R)	N	Y	N	Y	Chavez	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Johnson	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH								
Bush	(R)	N	N	X	Y	Beall	(R)	N	N	?	Y	Ives	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Bennett	(R)	Y	N	X	Y
Purtell	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Butler	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Javits	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Watkins	(R)	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT								
Frear	(D)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Kennedy	(D)	N	Y	X	Y	Ervin	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Aiken	(R)	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Saltonstall	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Scott	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Flanders	(R)	Y	N	N	Y
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA								
Holland	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	McNamara	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Langer	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Byrd	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N
Smathers	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Potter	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Young	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Robertson	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON								
Russell	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Humphrey	(D)	N	N	X	Y	Lausche	(D)	N	Y	N	Y	Jackson	(D)	N	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Thye	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Bricker	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Magnuson	(D)	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA								
Church	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Eastland	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Kerr	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Neely	(D)	X	?	X	✓
Dworshak	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Stennis	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Monroney	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Revercomb	(R)	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN								
Douglas	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Hennings	(D)	X	N	X	Y	Morse	(D)	N	N	N	N	Vacancy					
Dirksen	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Symington	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Neuberger	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Wiley	(R)	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING								
Capehart	(R)	N	Y	X	Y	Mansfield	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clark	(D)	N	N	N	Y	O'Mahoney	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Murray	(D)	Y	Y	X	Y	Martin	(R)	N	N	X	Y	Barrett	(R)	Y	N	N	Y

SENATE PASSES FIRST CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN 82 YEARS

The Senate Aug. 7 by a roll-call vote of 72-18 passed and returned to the House the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (HR 6127). It was the first civil rights legislation passed by the Senate since 1875. The action came after 24 days of actual debate on the bill. The Senate Aug. 2 concluded action on amendments to the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 963; for all 1957 Senate civil rights roll calls, see charts p. 961, 962, 963)

President Eisenhower Aug. 2 said the Senate's adoption of the jury trial amendment made the bill "largely ineffective." (Weekly Report, p. 938)

At his Aug. 7 news conference, Mr. Eisenhower refused to say whether he would veto the Senate version of the bill if the House accepted it. (Weekly Report, p. 946)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 6127:

Part I -- Created an executive Commission on Civil Rights composed of six members, not more than three from the same political party, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Established rules of procedure for the Commission. Authorized the Commission to receive in executive session any testimony that might defame or incriminate anyone and provided penalties for unauthorized persons who released such testimony.

Barred the Commission from issuing subpoenas for witnesses who were found, resided or transacted business outside the state in which the hearing would be held.

Placed the pay for Commissioners at \$50 per day -- plus \$12 per day for expenses away from home.

Empowered the Commission to investigate allegations that U.S. citizens were being deprived of their right to vote and have that vote counted by reason of color, race, religion or national origin; to study and collect information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution; to appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to equal protection of the laws.

Directed the Commission to submit interim reports to the President and Congress and a final report of its activities, findings and recommendations not later than two years following enactment of the bill.

Authorized the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a full-time staff director of the Commission whose pay would not exceed \$22,500 a year.

Barred the Commission from accepting or utilizing the services of voluntary or uncompensated personnel.

Part II -- Authorized the President to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice.

Part III -- Extended the jurisdiction of the district courts to include any civil action begun to recover damages or secure equitable relief under any act of Congress providing for the protection of civil rights, including the right to vote.

Repealed a statute of 1866 giving the President power to employ troops to enforce or to prevent violation of civil rights legislation.

Part IV -- Prohibited attempts to intimidate or coerce persons from voting in general or primary elections for Federal offices.

Empowered the Attorney General to seek an injunction when an individual was deprived or about to be deprived of his right to vote.

Gave the district courts jurisdiction over such proceedings, without requiring that administrative remedies be exhausted.

Provided that any person cited for contempt should be defended by counsel and allowed to compel witnesses to appear.

Part V -- Provided that any person, corporation or association willfully disobeying or obstructing any rule or decree of a United States or District of Columbia court would be prosecuted for criminal contempt.

Placed the fine for any individual under these proceedings at not more than \$1,000 or more than six months in jail.

Emphasized the right of the courts to act without a jury in civil contempt cases "to secure compliance with or to prevent obstruction of" a court order "as distinguished from punishment for violations of" an order.

Entitled the defendant in any criminal contempt case to a trial by jury, except when contempt was committed in the presence of the court or so near as to obstruct the administration of justice, or by an officer of the court.

Provided that any U.S. citizen over 21 who had resided for one year within a judicial district would be competent to serve as a grand or petit juror unless: (1) he had been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year and his civil rights not restored; (2) he was unable to read, write, speak and understand the English language; (3) he was incapable, either physically or mentally, to give efficient jury service.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED (Aug. 2)

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Provide that a staff director of the Civil Rights Commission, with an annual salary of \$22,500, be appointed by the President with approval of the Senate; require the Commission to submit its reports to Congress as well as the President; bar the Commission from using voluntary or uncompensated personnel (considered en bloc); Aug. 2. Voice vote.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Permit members of the Commission to be paid for expenses only when away from their usual place of residence; Aug. 2. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED (Aug. 2)

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Make permissive instead of mandatory a district court's jurisdiction over right-to-vote cases when administrative remedies had not been exhausted; Aug. 2. Roll call, 34-47.

Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- Provide that fees for counsel assigned to needy right-to-vote defendants be paid from Justice Department appropriations; Aug. 2. Standing.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Make the Civil Rights Commission a legislative rather than executive body; Aug. 2. Voice.

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Establish a Joint Committee on Congressional Representation to recommend whether Congressional representation of states abridging the right to vote should be reduced, as provided in the 14th Amendment; Aug. 2. Standing.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Limit the jury trial guarantee to right-to-vote cases only; Aug. 2. Voice.

Ervin -- Bar the Attorney General from beginning any legal actions under the act without consent of the persons for whom he acted; Aug. 2. Standing.

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Excuse from military service all persons found by the Attorney General to have been denied rights to vote in Federal elections; Aug. 2. Voice.

Ervin -- Require that administrative remedies be exhausted before district courts would have jurisdiction over right-to-vote proceedings; Aug. 2. Voice.

DEBATE -- Aug. 2 -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- The jury trial amendment, if enacted, will have a "materially adverse effect (on) other statutes."

Aug 6 -- H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- A right-to-vote bill that can be enforced "will represent great progress."

Aug. 7 -- Knowland -- "Adoption of the jury-trial amendment has greatly weakened" the bill but "not necessarily...completely destroyed" it.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "This has been a debate which has opened closed minds.... For the first time in my memory, this issue has been lifted from the field of partisan politics."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Aug. 2 -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon, after adoption of the jury-trial amendment, said "this was one of the saddest days in the history of the Senate because this was a vote against the right to vote." Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Aug. 5 said Nixon was leading "a concerted propaganda campaign" against the amendment. He said Nixon was in the Senate "for very little of the discussions and I assume knows very little about the bill."

Aug. 6 -- In a report submitted to Knowland, the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel said the jury trial "amendment plainly covers the Supreme Court of the United States and the 11 Federal Courts of Appeals...even though no proper provision is now made for finding and impanelling...a jury in the Supreme Court." The report said jury trials in the Courts of Appeals would cause "incongruities, difficulties and delays...."

Aug. 7 -- A statement signed by leaders of 16 liberal organizations criticized the Senate amendments but said "the bill does contain some potential good." It urged all Senate supporters of civil rights to vote for the bill "in the hope that some means will be found to strengthen it in the House." Among those signing the statement were Roy Wilkins of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Joseph L. Rauh Jr. of Americans for Democratic Action, Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) and James B. Carey of the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO).

Aug. 7 -- Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who reportedly was consulted on drafting of the jury-trial amendment, said "fears expressed about the amendment are unfounded, usually based on misunderstanding, and sometimes insincere." He said "the real enforcement powers are in the civil contempt proceedings."

Laws Affected by Jury Amendment

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Aug. 1 listed the statutes "authorizing the United States to seek injunctive relief as a means of law enforcement without jury trials for contempt." The jury trial amendment accepted by the Senate Aug. 2 would have the effect of requiring jury trials in all criminal contempt cases arising from these 39 statutes. (Weekly Report, p. 938)

A similar list was given by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) in statements July 26 and Aug. 1.

The statutes, with United States Code title and section:

- Packers and Stockyards Act, Title 7, sect. 216.
- Associations of Agricultural Producers Restraining Trade, Title 7, sect. 292.
- Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930, Title 7, sect. 499h (d).
- Agricultural Adjustment Act, Title 7, sect. 608a (6).
- Federal Seed Act, Title 7, sect. 1600.
- National Housing Act, Title 12, sect. 1731b.
- Sherman Antitrust Act, Title 15, sects. 4, 9.
- Clayton Antitrust Act, Title 15, sect. 25.
- Federal Trade Commission, False Advertising, Title 15, sect. 53.
- Wool Products Labeling Act, Title 15, sect. 68e.
- Fur Products Labeling Act, Title 15, sect. 69g.
- Securities Act of 1933, Title 15, sect. 77t (b).
- Trust Indenture Act, Title 15, sect. 77 (u).
- Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Title 15, sect. 78u (e).
- Public Utilities Holding Company Act, Title 15, sect. 79r (f).
- Investment Company Act, Title 15, sects. 80a-34, 35, 41 (e).
- Investment Advisers Act, Title 15, sect. 80b-9 (e).
- Associations Monopolizing Trade in Aquatic Products, Title 15, sect. 522.
- Interstate Transportation of Petroleum Products, Title 15, sect. 715i.
- Natural Gas Act, Title 15, sect. 717s.
- Flammable Fabrics Act, Title 15, sect. 1195 (a).
- Federal Power Act, Title 16, sect. 825m.
- Federal Alcohol Administration Act, Title 27, sect. 207.
- National Labor Relations Board Orders, Title 29, sect. 160 (j) (i).
- National Emergency Strikes, Title 29, sect. 178.
- Fair Labor Standards Act, Title 29, sect. 217.
- Bridges Over Navigable Waters, Title 33, sect. 519.
- Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, Title 33, sect. 921.
- Atomic Energy Act, Title 42, sect. 2280.
- Enclosures of Public Lands, Title 43, sect. 1062.
- Shipping Act of 1916, Title 46, sect. 828.
- Landing Submarine Cables, Title 47, sect. 36.
- Communications Act of 1934, Title 47, sect. 401 (b).
- Interstate Commerce Act, Title 47, sects. 5 (8), 16 (12), 43.
- Federal Motor Carrier Act, Title 49, sect. 322 (b).
- Civil Aeronautics Act, Title 49, sect. 647 (a).
- Water Carriers Act, Title 49, sect. 916 (b).
- Freight Forwarders Act, Title 49, sects. 1011, 1017 (b).
- Defense Production Act, Title 50, appended, sect. 2156.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL, FISCAL 1958

The House Aug. 7 by a roll-call vote of 330-75 passed the First Supplemental Appropriations Bill for fiscal 1958 (HR 9131) carrying \$1,581,590,587 for various Government agencies. Most of the money was for military construction. The House rejected by a roll-call vote of 158-244 a motion by John Taber (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill with instructions to cut the funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority from \$13,317,000 to \$3,533,000. The President had requested \$14,782,000. (For voting, see chart p. 970)

On a standing vote requested by Albert P. Morano (R Conn.), the House agreed by 146-75 to a committee amendment to provide \$3,525,000 to purchase Israeli pounds accrued to the Treasury as counterpart funds through operation of the Informational Media Guaranty Program. The pounds would be spent mainly on educational projects in Israel, under an agreement made by the State Department.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee Aug. 6 reported HR 9131 (H Rept 1009). The Committee recommended that the President's request for \$1,860,748,967 be cut by \$279,158,380 to the same amount as passed by the House. The major Committee cut was \$243.2 million from Defense Department requests for \$1,764,700,000. The Committee said the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo., "should be a first-class facility in which the American people can take pride, but it should not be a monument to Governmental extravagance." The group reduced the \$29,169,000 request for Academy construction by \$8,332,000.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, the funds provided in HR 9131:

Commerce Department	\$ 12,500,000
Defense Department	1,521,500,000
Foreign Operations	2,410,000
Independent Offices	15,480,000
Interior Department	60,000
Public Works (TVA)	13,317,000
State Department and the Judiciary	6,095,000
Treasury Department	8,100,000
Legislative Departments	24,500
Claims and judgments	2,104,087
TOTAL	\$1,581,590,587

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Albert Thomas (D Texas), substitute for a committee amendment -- Provide \$12.5 million for the construction at Burke, Va., of an additional Washington, D.C. airport. Aug. 6, standing vote, 120-51; Aug. 7, standing, 150-59.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) -- Provide that no funds in the bill be used for construction of the proposed modernistic Air Force Academy chapel. Accepted, Aug. 6, standing, 102-53; rejected, Aug. 7, standing, 83-147.

Taber -- Cut TVA funds by \$9,784,000; Aug. 6. Standing, 91-108; teller, 99-115.

SAN ANGELO PROJECT

The Senate Aug. 6 by voice vote concurred in House amendments to a bill (S 42) authorizing a \$32 million irrigation and municipal water project at San Angelo, Texas. The action sent the bill to the White House.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report, p. 937.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION

The Senate Aug. 8 passed by an 85-1 roll-call vote and sent to conference a bill (HR 8090) appropriating \$884,151,323 for fiscal 1958 public works projects of the Army's Corps of Engineers and the Interior Department. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) voted "nay."

BACKGROUND -- In reporting the bill July 12 (S Rept 609), the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended the sum approved by the Senate. It was \$69 million more than the House voted June 19 and \$8 million more than the President requested. (Weekly Report, p. 874)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 8090 appropriated:

Department of the Army	
Quartermaster Corps	\$ 6,815,000
Corps of Engineers	658,625,100
Department of the Interior	
Bureau of Reclamation	183,624,223
Bonneville Power Admn.	30,668,000
Southeastern Power Admn.	1,939,000
Southwestern Power Admn.	2,480,000
TOTAL	\$884,151,323

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) -- Earmark \$500,000 of Corps of Engineers' funds for planning work on the Bruces Eddy project in Idaho; Aug. 8. Voice vote.

ATOMIC AGENCY PARTICIPATION

The House Aug. 8 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 8992) to provide for United States participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency. (Weekly Report, p. 914) A recommittal motion by H.R. Gross (R Iowa) was rejected by a 4-236 standing vote. The House rejected, by a 298-100 roll-call vote, a committee amendment that would have required Congressional approval of each future transfer of fissionable material to IAEA. (For voting, see chart p. 970)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate June 18 approved ratification of the statute of the IAEA, after rejecting an amendment by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) that was similar to that rejected by the House Aug. 8. The Joint Atomic Energy Committee July 31 reported HR 8992. (H Rept 960)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) -- Delete language requiring Congressional approval of each future transfer of fissionable material to IAEA; Aug. 8. Standing vote, 84-8; roll call, 298-100.

DEBATE -- Aug. 8 -- Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) -- If the committee amendment is retained "the hostile forces of propaganda of the world will seize upon it as an indication that...Congress has some reservations about the...effectiveness of the...Agency. (Also)...it places American reactor manufacturers in a disadvantageous position in competition for the world market for manufacturers."

Paul J. Kilday (D Texas) -- "...lack of willingness to participate fully would greatly harm our position as the recognized leader in the...Agency."

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- "...inherent in this program is the danger that fissionable material, supplied by the United States to foreign countries, may be turned into military weapons."

FARM SURPLUS DISPOSAL

The Senate Aug. 5 by voice vote adopted the conference report on a bill (S 1314) to extend for one year, until June 30, 1958, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480, 83rd Congress). The action cleared the bill for the White House. The House approved the conference report July 9. (Weekly Report, p. 845)

SMALL BUSINESS AGENCY

The Senate and House Aug. 2 passed by voice votes a bill (S 2504) to extend the Small Business Administration until July 31, 1958, and provide an additional authorization of \$75 million for business loans, bringing SBA's total authorization to \$530 million. President Eisenhower signed the bill into law (PL 120) Aug. 3. It was made retroactive to July 31, when SBA technically had expired.

BACKGROUND -- The House June 25 passed a bill (HR 7963) to give the SBA permanent status and grant a \$270 million increase in SBA's lending authority. (Weekly Report, p. 786)

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee July 9 reported S 2504 (S Rept 597) and said there was insufficient time for study of HR 7963 and similar bills before the imminent termination of the SBA. (Weekly Report, p. 843)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Make provisions of S 2504 retroactive to July 31, 1957; Aug. 2. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- Aug. 2 -- Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- S 2504 "is only a stopgap measure.... A better bill will receive careful consideration" by the Committee before S 2504 expires in 1958.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), Gordon Allott (R Colo.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and others -- Agreed that SBA should be made a permanent agency in 1958.

POTOMAC RIVER TUNNEL

The House Aug. 2, by voice vote, recommitted to the District of Columbia Committee a bill (HR 6763) authorizing construction of a tunnel across the Potomac River between Virginia and the District of Columbia.

A bridge at the same site had been authorized in 1954 (PL 704, 83rd Congress) but controversy over the exact position of the bridge and its aesthetic effect on the Lincoln Memorial and other nearby monuments led to proposals to substitute a tunnel.

The House Aug. 1 rejected, by a 175-194 roll-call vote, a motion to strike the enacting clause of the bill. On Aug. 2, the House agreed, by a 226-109 roll call, to an amendment to substitute for the tunnel a six-lane fixed span bridge with a balanced drawbridge. The bill then was recommitted. (For voting, see chart p. 968)

BACKGROUND -- The House District of Columbia Committee July 17 reported HR 6763, with an amendment (H Rept 821). The bill authorized the Secretary of Interior to enter into contracts to start work on the tunnel.

A similar bill (S 944 -- S Rept 477) was passed by the Senate July 3. On Aug. 5 Sens. Alan Bible (D Nev.) and Gordon Allott (R Colo.) of the District of Columbia Committee urged the D.C. Commissioners to go ahead with plans for the bridge authorized in 1954.

CABARET TAX CUT

The House Aug. 5 passed by voice vote with committee amendments and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 17) to reduce from 20 percent to 10 percent the excise tax on hotel night clubs, cabarets and similar establishments. It was estimated that the tax cut would reduce Treasury revenue by \$21 million a year.

BACKGROUND -- The House Ways and Means Committee July 24 reported the bill (H Rept 869). The Treasury Department opposed reduction of the tax but Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said "the cabaret tax is discriminatory legislation and...should be repealed because it is not conducive to employment in the musicians' field." (Weekly Report, p. 887)

DEBATE -- Aug. 5 -- H. R. Gross (R Iowa) -- "I assume the Administration is opposed to the bill.... I can see no reason why this luxury tax should be reduced to an equal basis with the telephone tax, the tax on luggage and many other necessities."

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) -- "The Treasury... recognizes the equity of reducing this tax to 10 percent like all other excises on luxuries.... In my judgment, essentially the Administration is behind the bill."

PANAMA AGREEMENT

The House Aug. 5 passed by a 279-91 roll-call vote a bill (HR 6709) to implement a 1955 treaty with Panama by authorizing the conveyance of land in the Canal Zone to the Republic of Panama. (For voting, see chart p. 968).

Brought up under suspension of the rules, the bill was not subject to amendments from the floor. The Administration had sought a provision under which the U.S. annuity to Panama, raised from \$430,000 to \$1,930,000 annually under the 1955 treaty, would be paid by the Panama Canal Co., a Government corporation operating the Canal.

BACKGROUND -- The treaty was ratified in 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 286) Since Feb. 26, 1956, the \$1.5 million increase in the annuity to Panama has been paid by the State Department. President Eisenhower requested enactment of HR 6709, as submitted by the Budget Bureau, in his Jan. 16 budget message.

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, in reporting the bill (H Rept 778) July 9, overruled its Subcommittee on the Panama Canal and deleted a provision requiring the Panama Canal Co. to bear the cost of the increase in annuity. Under existing law the Company reimburses the Treasury for the \$430,000 payment to Panama.

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 21 reported a bill (S 1730) that embodied the Administration's recommendations.

DEBATE -- Aug. 5 -- Francis E. Dorn (R N.Y.) -- "The crux of this debate is whether \$1.5 million is going to be saddled onto the backs of the taxpayers rather than paid by the Canal Co." and those who use the Canal.

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Read statements in support of the Committee's version of the bill from the Pacific American Steamship Assn., Los Angeles Steamship Assn. and Foreign Trade Assn. of Southern California.

John F. Shelley (D Calif.) -- The agreement to increase Panama's annuity involved "national policy and the payment of increased costs should come from the national pocketbook rather than from the shipping companies" through increased tolls on the Canal.

CQ House Votes 61 through 65.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 166, 167, 169, 170, 171.)

House Votes on Bridge-Tunnel Across Potomac River, Authorizes Land for Panama Under 1955 Treaty

61. HR 6763. Amend a 1954 law (PL 704, 83rd Congress) to authorize construction of a four-lane tunnel, instead of a low-level bridge, across the Potomac River between the District of Columbia and Virginia. Davis (D Ga.) motion that the House consider the bill. Agreed to 297-76 (D 178-21; R 119-55), Aug. 1, 1957. The President took no position on the motion. (See story, p. 967)
62. HR 6763. Hays (D Ohio) motion that the House strike the enacting clause (kill the bill). Rejected 175-194 (D 81-117; R 94-77), Aug. 1, 1957. The President took no position on the motion. (See story, p. 967)
63. HR 6763. Davis (D Ga.) motion that the House resume debate on the bill. Agreed to 275-59 (D 154-24; R 121-35), Aug. 2, 1957. The President took no position on the motion. (See story, p. 967)

64. HR 6763. Hoffman (R Mich.) amendment, as amended by Smith (D Va.), to authorize a "six-lane fixed span bridge with bascule span" (a drawbridge). Accepted 226-109 (D 122-53; R 104-56), Aug. 2, 1957. The President took no position on the amendment. (See story, p. 967)
65. HR 6709. A bill to implement a 1955 treaty with Panama by authorizing conveyance of certain land to the Republic of Panama, with a committee amendment deleting a provision that the \$1.5 million increase in annuity to Panama be paid by the Panama Canal Co. Passed under suspension of the rules (which requires a two-thirds majority, or 247 "yeas") 279-91 (D 180-17; R 99-74), Aug. 5, 1957. The President took no position on the bill as amended. (See story, p. 967)

KEY

- Y Record Vote For (yea).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
- N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	61	62	63	64	65	Vote No.	61	62	63	64	65	Vote No.	61	62	63	64	65
Yea	297	175	275	226	279	Yea	178	81	154	122	180	Yea	119	94	121	104	99
Nay	76	194	59	109	91	Nay	21	117	24	53	17	Nay	55	77	35	56	74

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1 Boykin (D) ? ? ? ? ?						19 Holifield (D) Y Y Y Y Y						3 Forrester (D) Y N Y N Y						5 Beamer (R) ? ✓ ? ? ?																													
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9 Huddleston (D) Y N Y Y Y						21 Hiestand (R) N Y ? ✓ Y						2 Pilcher (D) Y N Y Y Y						2 Halleck (R) ? ? ? ? ?																													
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CQ House Votes 61 through 65.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 166, 167, 168, 170, 171.)

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CQ House Votes 66 through 70.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 175, 176, 178, 180, 182.)

Congressional Approval of Atoms Material Transfer Cut, First Supplemental Passed, D.C. Cultural Center Rejected

66. HR 9131. First Fiscal 1958 Supplemental Appropriation Bill. Taber (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce the funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority by \$9,784,000. Rejected 158-244 (D 2-219; R 156-25), Aug. 7, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 967)

67. HR 9131. Passage of the bill. Passed 330-75 (D 214-9; R 116-66), Aug. 7, 1957. The President took no position on passage of the bill. (See story, p. 967)

68. H Res 362. An open rule for consideration of a bill (HR 7244) to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 to permit dealers to deduct from the proceeds of livestock sales not to exceed 10 cents per head for cattle and calves and not to exceed 5 cents per head for sheep, lambs or swine, for payments to dealer organizations supporting market research and promoting meat consumption. Rejected 175-216 (D 126-90; R 49-126), Aug. 7, 1957. The President took no position on the open rule.

69. HR 4813. Extend the life of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission. Adoption of a conference report changing the name of the Commission to the National Cultural Center Commission and authorizing the General Services Administrator to acquire D.C. land referred to as "Foggy Bottom-South" as a site for construction of the National Cultural Center. Rejected 115-284 (D 73-144; R 42-140), Aug. 8, 1957. The President took no position on adoption of the conference report. (See story, p. 966)

70. HR 8992. Authorize United States participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency. Cole (R N.Y.) amendment to delete language requiring Congressional approval of each future transfer of fissionable material to the IAEA. Agreed to 298-100 (D 160-53; R 138-47), Aug. 8, 1957. The President took no position on the amendment. (See story, p. 966)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	66	67	68	69	70	Vote No.	66	67	68	69	70	Vote No.	66	67	68	69	70
Yes	158	330	175	115	298	Yes	2	214	126	73	160	Yes	156	116	49	42	138
Nay	244	75	216	284	100	Nay	219	9	90	144	53	Nay	25	66	126	140	47

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ALABAMA														Los Angeles County														IDAHO														IOWA													
3 Andrews (D) N Y Y N Y							23 Doyle (D) N Y Y N Y							4 Flynt (D) N Y N N N							4 Adair (R) Y N Y N Y																																		
1 Boykin (D) N Y Y N N							19 Holifield (D) N Y N Y Y							3 Forrester (D) N N Y N N							5 Beamer (R) ✓ ? ? ? ?																																		
7 Elliott (D) N Y Y Y Y							17 King (D) N Y Y Y Y							9 Landrum (D) N Y Y N N							7 Bray (R) Y N N N N																																		
2 Grant (D) N Y Y N Y							26 Roosevelt (D) N Y Y Y Y							7 Lanham (D) N Y Y Y N							11 Brownson (R) Y N N ? ?																																		
9 Huddleston (D) N Y Y N Y							21 Hiestand (R) Y N N N N							2 Pilcher (D) N Y Y N Y							2 Halleck (R) Y N Y Y Y																																		
8 Jones (D) N Y Y N Y							25 Hillings (R) ✓ ? ? ? ?							1 Preston (D) X ? ✓ ? ?							6 Harden (R) Y N N Y Y																																		
5 Rains (D) N Y Y N Y							22 Holt (R) N Y Y N Y							6 Vinson (D) X ? ✓ ? ?							10 Harvey (R) Y N Y ? Y																																		
4 Roberts (D) N Y Y N Y							18 Hosmer (R) Y Y N N Y							IDAHO							3 Nimitz (R) Y N N N Y																																		
6 Selden (D) N Y Y N Y							16 Jackson (R) Y Y N ? Y							1 Pfost (D) N Y Y N Y							9 Wilson (R) Y N N N N																																		
							22 Lipscomb (R) Y N N N N							2 Budge (R) Y N N N N																																									
ARIZONA														COLORADO														ILLINOIS																											
2 Udall (D) N Y Y ? ?							15 McDonough (R) Y Y N N Y							25 Gray (D) N Y N N N							6 Coad (D) N Y Y N Y																																		
1 Rhodes (R) Y N Y N N							20 Smith (R) Y N N N N							21 Mack (D) N Y N N Y							5 Cunningham (R) Y Y Y N Y																																		
ARKANSAS														CONNECTICUT														INDIANA														KANSAS													
1 Gathings (D) N Y Y N Y							4 Aspinall (D) N Y Y Y Y							24 Price (D) N Y N N Y							3 Gross (R) Y N N N N																																		
4 Harris (D) N Y Y Y N							1 Rogers (D) N Y Y Y Y							16 Allen (R) Y Y Y N Y							8 Hoeven (R) Y N Y N Y																																		
5 Hays (D) N Y ✓ Y Y							3 Chenoweth (R) N Y Y N Y							17 Arends (R) Y Y ? N Y							7 Jensen (R) Y Y Y N Y																																		
2 Mills (D) N Y Y N Y							2 Hill (R) N Y Y N Y							19 Chipfield (R) Y Y N N N							4 LeCompte (R) Y Y Y N Y																																		
6 Norrell (D) N Y Y N Y							DELAWARE							14 Keeney (R) Y N N N N							1 Schwegel (R) Y N Y N Y																																		
3 Trimble (D) N Y Y Y Y							3 Cretella (R) Y Y N N Y							15 Mason (R) ? ? ? ? ?							2 Talle (R) Y N N N Y																																		
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14 Hagen (D) N Y Y Y Y							5 Patterson (R) Y Y N Y Y							22 Springer (R) Y Y N N Y							1 Avery (R) N Y N N N																																		
11 McFall (D) N Y Y N Y							AL Sadlak (R) Y Y Y N Y							23 Vursell (R) Y Y N N Y							3 George (R) Y N N N N																																		
8 Miller (D) N Y Y Y ?							2 Seely-Brown (R) Y Y Y Y Y							Chicago-Cook County							4 Rees (R) Y Y N N Y																																		
3 Moss (D) N Y Y Y Y							DELAWARE							7 Vacancy (D)							2 Scrivner (R) Y Y ? N N																																		
29 Sound (D) N Y Y N Y							AL Hasckell (R) ? Y N Y Y							12 Boyle (D) N Y Y N Y							6 Smith (R) Y N N N N																																		
5 Shelley (D) N Y ✓ ? ?							FLORIDA							11 Dawson (D) N Y X ? Y							KENTUCKY																																		
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6 Baldwin (R) Y Y Y N Y							5 Herlong (D) N Y N N Y							2 O'Hara (D) N Y Y Y Y							7 Perkins (D) N Y N N Y																																		
10 Gubser (R) N Y Y Y N							8 Matthews (D) N Y Y N Y							9 Yates (D) N Y Y Y Y							5 Spence (D) N Y N N ?																																		
4 Mailliard (R) Y Y Y ? ?							6 Rogers (D) N Y Y N N							3 Byrne (R) Y Y N N Y							6 Watts (D) N Y N N Y																																		
1 Scudder (R) Y Y Y Y Y							3 Sikes (D) N Y Y N N							13 Church (R) Y Y Y N N							3 Robison (R) N Y N N Y																																		
13 Teague (R) Y N ? N N							1 Cramer (R) Y Y Y N Y							10 Collier (R) Y Y N N N							8 Siler (R) Y Y N N Y																																		
28 Urt (R) Y N ? N N							GEORGIA							4 McVey (R) Y N N N N							LOUISIANA																																		
30 Wilson (R) ? ? ? ? ?							8 Blitch (D) N Y N N N							11 Sheehan (R) Y Y N Y N							2 Boggs (D) N Y Y Y Y																																		
9 Younger (R) Y Y Y N Y							10 Brown (D) N Y Y N Y							INDIANA							4 Brooks (D) N Y N N Y																																		
							5 Davis (D) N Y N N N							8 Denton (D) N Y N N Y							1 Hebert (D) Y Y X Y Y																																		
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CQ House Votes 66 through 70.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 175, 176, 178, 180, 182.)

66 67 68 69 70	66 67 68 69 70	66 67 68 69 70	66 67 68 69 70
MAINE 6 Morrison (D) N Y Y Y Y 5 Passman (D) N Y Y Y N 7 Thompson (D) X ? ? ? ? 3 Willis (D) N Y N Y N 2 Coffin (D) N Y Y Y Y 1 Hale (R) Y Y N Y Y 3 McIntire (R) Y Y Y N Y MARYLAND 4 Fallon (D) Y Y N Y Y 7 Friedel (D) N Y N Y Y 3 Garmatz (D) N Y N Y Y 5 Lankford (D) N Y Y Y Y 2 Devereux (R) Y Y N Y Y 6 Hyde (R) Y Y N Y Y 1 Miller (R) Y Y N Y Y MASSACHUSETTS 2 Boland (D) N Y N Y Y 4 Donahue (D) N Y N Y Y 7 Lane (D) N Y N Y Y 8 Macdonald (D) N Y N Y Y 12 McCormack (D) N Y N Y Y 11 O'Neill (D) N Y N Y Y 3 Philbin (D) N Y N Y Y 6 Bates (R) Y Y N Y Y 10 Curtis (R) Y Y N Y Y 1 Heseltin (R) Y Y N Y Y 14 Martin (R) Y Y Y Y Y 9 Nicholson (R) Y Y N Y Y 5 Rogers (R) ? 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Rules on Rights Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) of the House Rules Committee, dedicated opponent of the civil rights bill, may get another chance to block its passage. Speaker Rayburn Aug. 9 indicated he would not even try to have the Senate version of the bill taken up by the House under any procedure that would not send the bill to Smith's Committee for a special rule. Rayburn also said he favors approval of the Senate bill as is -- with the jury trial amendment. But he also indicated a willingness to restrict the jury trials to voting rights cases, an eventual compromise that was gaining adherents. (Page 960, 964)

Helpful Lobbyists

Congressmen generally agree that lobbyists are a help in writing the Nation's laws. Sixty-six percent of the Senators and Representatives answering a CQ poll said the lobbyists -- often termed the "Third House of Congress" -- help the legislators in understanding complicated legislative issues. Only 3 percent of the responding Congressmen said lobbyists distort legislative issues; only 5 percent thought Congress would be better off without lobbyists. (Page 953)

TVA Financing

The Nation's largest power producer says it may find itself unable to meet its commitments unless Congress acts quickly on a bill enabling it to build new power plants. The Government-owned Tennessee Valley Authority says its facilities are inadequate to keep pace with the increasing electric requirements of the area it serves. It has asked Congress for authority to finance new power facilities by issuing bonds backed by its own revenues. (Page 954)

State Debt

The total debt of the 48 states rose more than twice as fast, in percentage terms, as the much-discussed Federal debt between fiscal 1953 and fiscal 1956. The increase in state debt is a major factor underlying current talk about finding ways for the Federal Government to relinquish some taxes to the states. (Page 948)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Civil rights, Page 963.
HOUSE: D.C. tunnel, Panama treaty, Page 968; supplemental appropriation, meat promotion program, Page 970.

Appropriations

The public works appropriation bill, last of the 12 regular money bills for fiscal 1957, passed the Senate carrying \$69.3 million more than the President budgeted. It was the first bill to be passed by either chamber containing more money than the President requested. The bill still must weather a Senate-House conference, however. All told, the President requested \$56 billion in the 12 regular fund bills, the House approved about \$52 billion of this -- a cut of 7.2 percent -- and the Senate approved \$53 billion -- a cut of 5.4 percent. (Page 959, 966)

Racketeers Rampant

Continuing its investigation of labor racketeering in the New York area, a Senate committee heard witnesses describe "phantom" locals and "protection" payments made to union officers. One witness said the "emergence of James Hoffa and John O'Rourke" as Teamster leaders meant "the Puerto Rican and Negro worker will be extremely hard-pressed ever to gain honest democratic trade unionism." Racketeer Johnny Dio, released from prison to testify, cited the Fifth Amendment more than 100 times. (Page 945)

Steel Prices

Senators studying the effect of a recent \$6-a-ton steel price increase were told by the board chairman of the Nation's biggest steel company that the price of steel was "amazingly low" when "viewed in its proper perspective." Roger M. Blough of United States Steel Corp. said it was "sheer economic superstition" to contend the steel price rise would touch off a new round of inflation, as earlier witnesses had charged. He said the price had risen only three cents since 1940, called this "something of a modern industrial miracle." (Page 944)